D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

We are Receiving Daily Our

FALL GOODS

And such beautiful Designs and patterns, coupled with as-

LOW PRICES.

Have never before been exhibited over our counters. This. the opening of Fall, as well as

Our New Stock.

We would suggest the im-portance of examining our

GOODS and PRICES

Before you make your purchases. We have never before entered a season with such superior advantages as we have the present one. In our de-

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS and TOWELS

The novelties and prices are imply grand and low, and an attempt at describing the goods and mentioning the prices would be a fruitless undertakng, as there are so many that t would consume too much time and space. Remember, that this is one of our

Pet Departments,

And if you will only call and look through, after having seen the Goods and Prices, even if you do not wish to buy, we are sure you will feel fully repaid for your visit by having seen the most beautiful and the cheapest stock of these Goods ever shown in this city. Our

Dress Goods

Department is being daily added to by the reception of all the Latest Novelties in

SILKS, SATINS, CASHMERES, SUITINGS, ETC.

We deem it an injustice for us to tax you with a long list of prices, styles., etc., and at the same time we feel confident if we should make the attempt that we could not say enough for this stock. If you desire to see something neat and nobby in the way of

Handkerchiefs

and Hosiery,

You can find the cheapest and best line of these goods displayed at our counters. If you are seeking solid comfort, it is to be had in the purchase of a pair of any of the different leading brands of

SHOES

Which we handle. You can not tell by reading newspaper talk who is doing the business and selling goods the cheapest. So we give you a cordial invitation to call and inspect our goods and prices, and we feel assured if you will only do so that they will speak for themselves in more forcible terms than printer's ink can proclaim

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 7 1885.

BEND OR BLEED.

WHICH IS THE GERMAN DEMAND

If the King is Driven Out, Germany Will Seiz: picdges which will Compol the New Gevern-mento apologize-The Excitement in Spain-Other Old World Notes.

LONDON, September 6 .- The Nord Deustche Zeiturg, Prince Bismarch's organ, says that the government is annoyed over the anti-German demonstration at Madrid, but will not judge hastily. It adds that inquiries will probably show that the riots were due to certain influences. This is hardly a veiled dig at the French. The Zeitung also says that If Apain does not recompense Germany and punish the culprits, Germany will occupy the Caroline islands forth with.

The National Zeitung thinks that the diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain will broken off, unless Spain afforde satisfaction for the Madrid affair.

The Tagblatt says that it King Alfonso retains his sovereignty, Spain will certainly make reparation, and in the event of his being deposed, Germany can easily take possession of valuable pledges, and thus compel Spain to render satisfaction. The Tagblatt is of opinion that the excess of the populuce of Madrid were directed more against the Spanish monarchy than against Gerthe Spanish monarchy than against cermany. The Boersen Courier declares that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is absolutely necessary to atone for the insults effered to Germany. All the papers are confident of the ultimate success of Bismarck.

The Spanish Council.

The council of ministers, with the sanction of the council of ministers, with the sanction of the council of ministers.

The council of ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, has framed and despatched to the German government an ultimatum requesting Germany to evacuate the Caroline islands. Spain, in the meantime, will refrain from material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying. The total number of arrests made here in rennection with the demonstration against Germany is 184. The German consulate at Valencia received the same treatment at the hands of the populace as the German em-

The police and troops showed by their good humor yesterday that they sympathized with the rioters. The government and royalist organs only timidly urged moderation. The anti German movement is genuine and popular among all classes. The police yesteaday offered feeble resistance to the attacks on the German embassy, where all the windows were smeshed. At midnight a procession of 40,000 men paraded the streets, receiving cheers everywhere, especially at the military and naval clubs. Five thousand troops turned out to preserve order. Increased discontent has prevailed today, because the government withheld the decision of the council. The opinion of the mob is that the government hesistates to sever relations with the government. Count Benomar, Spanish embassador at Berlin, telegraphs that the Count Van Hartzfeldt, German toreign minister, declares that the German gunbat was forbidden to hoist the German flag where the Spanish flag floated, and hoped that the incident will not interfere with the negotiations or cordinality between the two nations, as Germany would have prevented any occupation of the Carolines if it had been possible to communicate with the German cruiser after the receipt of the Spanish note claiming the island. Count Von Hatzfeldter's statement is confirmed by Count Von Solms Sonnenwalde, German minister to Spain.

THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

A Berlin dispatch says that a semi official The police and troops showed by their good

THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

A Berlin dispatch says that a semi official mote described the hoisting of the German flag reliminery and without prejudice to an ultimate expression between Germany and timate agreement between Germany and Spain. Bismarck, who is at Varzein, signifies no intention of leaving there. The statement that Spain had refused to submit the question of the ownership of the Caroline islands to ar-bifration is not confirmed, nor is it believed, or the reason that such refusal would probably result in decisive action by Germany for the retention of the islands. War is regarded as entirely out of the question. The worst that

entirely out of the question. The worst that can happen in case Spain refuses to apologize, is the suspension of diplomatic relations.

THE ACTION OF SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch says that Admiral Antequera has been sent to the Mediterranean to take command of the fleet, which has been increased. All the vessels are ready for service. The government has seized and will prosecute the Iberia Correspondencia, and the impartial liberal papers, the Progress, the Globe, and six other republican papers and four independent journals, for publishing articles inciting by sgitation and advocating rupture with Germany. The local authorities have been ordered to act vigorously, and see that all agitation is prepressed and the ring-leaders arrested throughout the country. Two hundred and fitty persons have been arrested in Madrid, but a majority of them have since been liberated. Many theatres and other public institutions have been closed.

No uneasiness pell.

From Berlin comes the news that Count Benomar, Spanish minister, has expressed to the government Spain's regret at the insult offered to Germany by the populace of Madrid, and has promised, in behalf of the government, that the leaders of the mob will be punished, and that Spain will do her utmost to prevent a repetition of the insult. This statement is regarded as terminating the incident. The feeling in Berlin over the Madrid incident is one of tranquility. No serious NO UNEASINESS FELT. is one of tranquility. No serious result is feared, although it is admitted that there is an element of gravity in Spain's insistance on the power of sovereignty over the Caroline islands in the unstable position of King Alfonso.

THE SMALLPOX IN CANADA.

dignation of the People.

MONTREAL, September 6.—While the authorities are awaking to the importance of energetic measures sgainst the smallpox, the French portion of the community continue to show carelessness about the disease. A shocking case is reported, which will probably lead to criminal proceedings. A few days ago, as a daughter of a Grand [Trunk official was walking along Notre Dame street she met three French Canadian women, the face of one of whom was thickly covered with smallpox pestules. She stepped aside to let her pass, when the woman who bore signs of the disease roughly exclaimed:

"What, frightened; I'll let you see!" and running up to the young lady she caught her up in her arms and rubbed the pustules of her face against the girl's face, and went away laughing. A Shocking Story of a Victim's Malice-In-

laughing.

The young woman fainted, and is at present confined to the house from the effects of the

sheck.

The English are becoming indignant at events like this, and there is widespead dissatisfaction. The Witness voices public sentiment when it says: "The people of Canada and of the United States, whose lives are endangered, have a right to insist that the law of compulsory vaccination shall be rigidly enforced, whether people like it or not."

Eighteen authentices asses of smallpox in its city were sterday. Bishop bre has str

n it to vaccination, and to avoid visiting houses in which the cisease has a foothold.

MANCHESTER, N, H., September 6.—
The case reported by the city physician on Friday last was pronounced today by the board of health to be smallpox. Two new cases were reported today, all in the same family. The patients were removed to the past house. Much a arm exists regarding the disease. The sflicted family came from Montreal two weeks ago. weeks ago.

THE CHOLERA RECORD. The Situation Reported to be Improving in

The Situation Reported to be Improving in Toulon.

Madrid, September 6.—Returns from all the infected districts of Spain show that on Saturday there were reported 2,147 new cases of cholers, and 779 deaths from the disease.

Marselles, September 6.—Ten deaths from cholers have been reported in this city today. Toulon, September 6.—Nine persons died of cholers here today at the hospitals. Eight patients were admitted, five were discharged cured, three died and 123 remain under treatment. The situation here is improving. In the depertment of Herault five deaths are reported.

reported.

Rome, September 6.—Only a few cases of cholera are reported at Parms.

Paris, September 6.—M. Allain Targa minister of the interior, has expended \$4,000 for the benefit of the cholera victims at Toulon and \$10,000 at Marseilles.

A Rumor About the Tories and Parnell. Losbox, September 6.—During the past few days there have been persistent rumors to the effect that the Tory and Parnellite party managers had arranged a scheme of local self-government for Ireland which local self-government for frement would be tanismount to home rule. These would be tanismount to home strengthened by rumors have lately been strengthened by certain occurrences which seemed to prove the existance of a good understanding between the existance of a good understanding between the present premier and the uncrowned king of Ireland. Under these circumstances it became desirable to get an authoritative statement from Lord Salisbury, and the Cable News telegraphed to the marquis, asking him for a plain answer to the question whether there was an understanding between the tories and the Parnellites. The answer came promptly, and was to the effect that no such understanding exists, or has ever existed. The statement was made as emphatic as language could make it, but the liberals are still guage could make it, but the liberals are still

Riotous English Soldiers.

LONDON, September 6.—Thirty soldiers be-ionging to the Highland regiment today made an assault upon a dozen artillerymen, at a village near Plymouth. The Scotchmen were routed. The artillerymen then carried the village by storm, when the people fled to the fields. An armed picket guard subsequently captured fifteen of the ricters.

CABLEGRAMS

NANCY, September 6.—Marx's drapery is \$600,000. Paris, September 6.—General DeCourier telegraphs from Annam that General Proudhamme, after three day's fighting with ill armed band, occupied the citadel of Printinh

without loss.
Nopenhager, September 6.—The czar and the czarina and the rest of the Russian imperial party, arrived here today. Large crowds of people welcomed the visitors and gave them an ovation.

Constantinople, September 6.—Sir. H. DeWolff, British envoy, has asked the sultan to me his influence to constitut a new govern-ment in Egypt, and thus enable England to withdraw her troops from that country.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

Central Society.

New York, September 6.—The thirteenth snnual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central society of the United States was begun today in Williamsburg. Nearly one thousand delegates, representing nearly every city of the union, were welcomed in an address by Joseph H. Herter, president of the Brooklyn The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the society. The delegates then attended service at the church of the Most Holy Trinity, where Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger celebrated pontificial high mass, and Rev. Father May delivered the sermon. This evening a grand concert was given at the town hall. To-morrow the regular business of the convention will be preregular business of the co-ceded by a great parade.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He Returns to Albany, and then Leaves for

ALBANY, N. Y., September 6.—President Cleveland, who arrived here at early hour this morning, with Dr. Ward, went immediately to the latter's residence, where he remained until 5:20 o'clock this afternoon, leaving for Washington immediately afterwards accompanied only by Colonel Lamont. He left on the regular train over the West Shore railroad, President Winslow's private car being placed at his disposal. During the day the state officers and many local politicians called upon President Cleve d.

James Freeman Clarke Praises Cleveland. Boston, September 6.—The Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke writes his opinion of Mr. Cleveland's administration to the Traveller as

ollows:

"I think that those republicans who spoke and voted last autumn have reason thus far to be satisfied with their action. President Cieveland has not only expressed himself strongly in favor of civil service reform, but has acted decidedly in that direction. Extreme partisans on both sides are indignant with his course, while the friends of civil service reform are united in its approval. His conduct toward the cattlemen has showed the determination to unhold the laws, no matter how formidable the combination to break them. General Sheridan tells us that the president's deciced action in protecting the Indians from the spoilers has prevented another Indian war. I think we have an honest and able man in the presidential chair, who has the decision and firmness of Andrew Jackson, who knows what he cought to do, and means to do it, and who is not afraid of the politicians. He is a man who does his duty, and believes the people will support him in doing it." follows:

Washington, September 6.—About seven hundred Knights of Labor from Richmond, Virginia, visited this city today. They were entertained by the local assemblies of the order of this city. Through the efforts of General Rosecrans, register of the treasury, they were allowed admittance to the capitol, and spent several hours there. This is the first time the capitol has ever been opened to visitors on Sunday.

The Man Whe Ran Away With His Wife.

WHEELING, September 6.—Henderson Moore and George W. Besseley are well-to-dofermers and reside in Clay county. It has been apparent that Moore and Besseley's wife were too intimate, which resulted in their running away together on August 30. Besseley started in pursuit of them. After going some distance he overtook them sitting by the roadside on Kelley's creek in Kanawha county. Besseley had a double-barrel shot gun, loaded with buckshot, which he levelled at Moore and commanded him to lesve his wife and go in snother direction. Instead of obeying the order Moore attempted to shoot Besseley with a revolver, but Besseley was too quick for him, and fired a load of buckshot into his breast, Moore was carried to a house by some persons who had been attracted to the scene by the shooting, and at last accounts was dying. Besseley took his wife and started on his way home. The Man Whe Ran Away With His Wife.

SHOT TO DEATH.

AND THE PEOPLE AROUSED TO VENGBANCE.

The Brutal Murder of a Chattaneoga Street Car Dr var by a Negro-The Murderer in Jail, but the Lynchers Take Him Out and Hang him to a Rafter Insids the Jail.

CHATTANCOGA, Tenn., September 6 .-Special.]-The most atrocious and unprovoked murder that ever occurred in this city took place this afternoon, and the city is now in a frenzy of excitement, and it is quite likely there will be a serious collision before morning. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Polk Mitchell, a street car driver, and until six weeks ago the assistant chief of police, ejected a negro named Charles Williams from the street car, because the latter persisted in smoking in the presence of ladies, refused to deposi this fare, and used obsence and vituperative language when ordered to pay his fare. The negro swore he would have revenge.

PERFORATED WITH BULLETS. He went to his house, armed himself with a self-acting, 38-calibre Smith & Wesson, and followed the streetcar to the southern outskirts of the city, where the car drave up to a switch. The negro approached and made a threatening gesture at Mitchell. Before the latter could defend himself he shot him three times, and then fired twice at his prostrate body. The murderer fled with his smoking revolver in his hand.

THE CROWD IN PURSUIT. A crowd of 500 citizens followed and he was A crowd of 500 citizens followed and he was overtaken a mile from the city. He was brought back in the midst of eight policemen, followed by a shricking crowd of 1000, yelling for his head, but was safely committed to jail. The tumult was so great that the sheriff telegraphed to the governor for permission to call out the militis, and two companies are now guarding the jail.

now guarding the jail.

The mob, mostly composed of factory laborers and railroad men, armed with shotguns and all other kinds of firearms, about 11 o'clock marched to the county jail, followed by several hundred people, and at once began demanding admittance to the jail. It soon transpired that nothing would deter them, and shooting into the crowd by the posse of the sheriff would result in the killing of a large number of people, so nothing was done to prevent the entrance of the mob, and the front door of the jail was soon broken in. The sheriff would not give up the keys, and as the jail is a strong building, the inside of which is a complete sheet of half-inch boiler fron, and the entrance of the latest improved and the most secure manufacture, the mob is having a hard time effecting an entrance.

For an how that had hear half-ing a the

having a hard time effecting an entrance.

A GUNSHOT PUSILADE.

For an hour they had been battering at the iron doors, and at midnight the report of a pistol caused a fusilade from a number of shotguns and rifles, and it is reported that a white men and negro have been shot, but how seriously cannot be learned. It will probably take an hour for the mob to get at the prisoner, and he will be hanged before daylight. The mob is determined but orderly. They even stated to the military that if they would show their authority from the governor, which they had not, they would disperse.

At 12:15 the murderer was hanged to a rafter in the jail in a methodical and systematic manner. He was taken from his cell and carried up stairs, when his hands and feet were

cerried up stairs, when his hands and feet were securely tied, and a heavy rock tied to his feet. They lifted him up and dropped him, and he strangled to death in three min-utes. Not a shot was fired, and all is now quiet.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS. The End of the Man Who Murdered Edgar

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 6.—The particulars of the lynching affair of Friday night are thrilling in the extreme. About 10:30 o'clonk a large body of masked men passed down Gay street in the direction of the jail, and they marched in regular step, and were joined at various points along the street by at least 200 citizens. The mob appeared at the jail in perfect order, except the firing of pistols and a few yells. The jailer surrendered the keys to the main entrance and the crowd then broke through the door of the cell containing Lee Sellers, the young man charged with the murder and robbing of Edgar Maines last Tuesday morning, a mile east of the city. Sellers had a knife in his possession, and when one of the vigilantes' committee went into the cell to adjust the handcuffs, he gave him two or three sericus stabs. Both were soon covered with blood, and the masked vigilantes shot at Sellers taked out of the jail ward and the

blcod, and the masked vigilantes shot at Sellers twice, without inficting a serious wound. The mob passed out of the jail yard and to the middle of the Tennessee river.

A rope was placed around the criminal's neck while he was yet in the corridor of the jail. He stood with arms folded, and never flinched an inch while the knot was being arranged. He called for a drink of water before leaving for the bridge. His wishes were complied with. Atter reaching the middle of the bridge, the mob halted and demanded a confession. Sellers refused to say a word, and the rope was placed over a crossmsnded a confession. Sellers refused to say a word, and the rope was placed over a crossbeam about twenty-two feet above the floor. He was not handcuffed, and as soon as the nose began to pull, up the rope he climbed, hand over hand, and, gaining the top, he crawled along the cross-beam to one side of the bridge. While he was crossing, at least fifty shots were fired, none of them with fatal affect. He rose to his feet, yelled at the top this voice.

of his voice:
"My friends, come to me; I'm murdered; The wounded man then lay down on a sleeper and several more shots were fired, but none of them could hit him in the vital parts. Runners were sent to the city for ladders and another rope. The crowd was orderly, and but few people outside of those implicated knew anything about it. The young men at a ball left the dancing and followed the masked men in swallow tails. After the ladders had been brought two men climbed upon top the stringers and readjusted the rope. Sellers had taken the rope from around his neck and begged the crowd to kill him and end his suffering. The men started to take him down. He lost his hold and fell into the water, eighty feet below. come quick.'

He has not been found yet. At the very last he protested his innocence. A DIME NOVEL HERO.

hooting Himself by the Reflection in the

Shooting Himself by the Reflection in the Glass.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Oscar Parry, 11 years old, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself at his home on Sixth and Green streets. The boy stood in front of a looking glass, and guiding his aim by the reflection in the glass, shot himself in the head. He had just finished reading a sensational story, and it is believed the story had effected his mind. The boy's father is connected with the Connecticut Insurance company, and was recently transferred from the Hartford to the Philadelphia office, and a week ago brought Orear and another son here with him. The body will be taken tomorrow to Hartford, where the boy's mother still resides.

THE TOCK SPRINGS MASSACRE Statement of the Causes Leading to the

Trouble.

A Statement of the Causes Leading to the Trouble.

ONAHA, Neb., September 6.—General Mansger Callaway, of the Union Pacific railroad company, was saked this afternoon to make a statement of the situation at Rock Springs, Evanston, and other mining camps on the line of that road, regarding the existing trouble between the white and Chinese miners. Mr. Callaway said that notice had been served on the Beckwith and Quinn coal mine contractor at Rock Springs and Evanston, to remove all Chinamen from Evanston by today, otherwise serious trouble would ensue. The United States government has sent troops there, and he assumed that order would soon be restored. "In conrequence of the difficulty experience," continued Calloway, "in getting reliable American miners in the territory, a contract was made some years ago, under which a certain proportion of Chinamen were engaged." Both classes, he asserted, are now paid fully thirty per cent more wages than were paid in the eastern mines. At Rock Springs where the massacre occurred, the coal company's returns shows that during the past month there were employed about 500 minors, at Evanston 300, and at Carborn 390. All those at Carborn were American, while those at the other two points they are divided two-thirds

at Carbon were American, while those at the other two points they are divided two-thirds Chinamen and one-third Americans. Their pay is from 75 to \$1.00 per ton, according to the width of the vein and the difficulties en the width of the vein and the difficulties encuntered in getting out coal. Both classes are paid at the same rate, and have been averaging about \$3 per day to the men for eightheurs work. The Americans being more industrious and skillful, getout a larger number of tons than the Chinamen, and many of them earn over one hundred dollars per menth. This scale has been in force many years, and was supposed to be satisfactory to the men. The only advantage claimed by the coal company in the employment of the Chinese was that it enabled them to mine a sufficient quantity of coal to keep the trains moving. When the other miners were all on the strikes last winter, all the men at Carbon went out by order of the couthern Colorado miners union, while they admitted having no grievances of their own. The Mormons and he Chinese will not join their ranks, and therefore, come under their ben. The Mormon miners are now moving their families therefore, come under their ben. The Mortmon miners are now moving their families away, fearing a repetition of last week's trouble. Mr. Callaway was asked to define the policy of his company. He replied that the inoffensive employes of the coal department and some of its efficers have been driven from their homes, had their property destroyed and many of them were foully murdered. They are now awaiting protection from the federal or territorial authorities, and when they can be assured of this the company will resume operations.

operations. A special from Rock Springs. Wyoming, sys: Ten miners were arrested today by the sheriff on the charge of murder and sreon, in connection with the recent anti-Chinese outbreak. Five other arrests were made yesterday. There was no attempt to avoid arrest, and the men say they have no fear of the result, it brought to a trial.

Additional arrests are expected tomorrow. The committee of five, appointed by the miners and business men of Rock Springs are to leave in the morning for Omaha, to visit the Union Pacific officials and present a large amount of sworn testimony asserting that the decided preference has been shown the Chinese miners, and that the white miners who complained thereof were made to suffer in various

plained thereof were made to suffer in various ways and in many cases summarily discharged.

THE CROCODILE TEARS. Shed by a Murderons Husband Over His

Wife's Grave. St. Louis, September 6.—Michael Devanney was taken out of jail here yesterday to
attend the funeral of the woman he murdercd. The funeral notices had appeared in the
papers to the effect that Catherine Devanney,
the beloved wife of Michael Devanney, would
be buried, etc.. notwithstanding the woman
had accused him of her murder. Much sur-

had accused him of her murder. Much surprise was expressed when it was learned that the state efficers had lent themselves to preventing a murderer in tears at the grave of his victim. The sheriff would have been responsible in case of an ercape, riot or any disturbance. Nothing of the kind, however, occurred. Devanney was taken out by the deputy sheriffs, and the privilege was granted at the request of Prosecutor Claiborne, who says the favor was granted at the desire of the Devanney family. This is said to be the first case ney family. This is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

Evidence for Mrs. Walkup. Evidence for Mrs. Walkup. Kannas City, September 6.—Dr. C. W. Scott, a specialist of this city, relates that early last winter a gentleman introducing himself as Mr. Walkup, an alderman of Emporis, Ks., called upon him for advice, saying that he had suffered for a long time from a chronic disease and had been treating himself for it, using arsenic, both in solution and pills. The visitor appeared somewhat under the influence of liquor, and after receiving some advice from the doctor, took his leave and the latter has not seen him since. He says, however, he was visited yesterday by Mrs. Walkup's attorney and recognized Mr. Walkup's photograph among a dozen others. This testimony will probably be used by the defense in the trial of Mrs. Walkup, who stands charged with the murder of her husband.

Monticklo, Ill., September 6.—Jacob Swartz, a farmer living seven miles west of this city, was accidently shot and killed last night by his son, Sylvester. After the family had retired a disturbance occurred among the chickens. The father and son both got up to inquire into the trouble, tho son telling his father at the time to go back to bed and he would go and see what was the matter. The son went slong, thinking his father had returned to bed. After peering about some time in the dark he saw a moving object and shot with a revolver. To his horror he discovered he had shot and instantly killed his father.

Washingron, September 6.—At Rock Point, or Lancaster landing, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, seventy-five miles below this city, Augustus Bryant, alias "Red Hot," a fishermen, was shot and killed in a drunken quarrel with Charles Hugett, a barkesper. The body of the murdered man lies in an outhouse on the premises where he met his death, and the murderer dispenses liquor as usual, and will probably not be arrested, though rows, more or less serious, are of frequent occurrence at the place.

Whisky Kuled Him

Whisky Killed Him.

REIDEVILLE, N. C., September 6.—Quintar Walker, of this place, left home last night, asying he was going to get a drink of whisky. This morning he was found lying in the yard with his coat under his head apparently asleep. When his wife went to rouse him she found he was dead. He had bought a quart bottle of whisky, all of which he drank at once. Walker has relatives standing high in society in New York and Cincinnati.

A Preacher's Suicide,

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 6.—The Times Cherokee, Kan., special says that Rev. Charles W. Price, a Presbyterian clergyman of that place, hanged himself this moraing. His mind was thought to have been unsettled by the death of a brother and sister. The deceased came here from Platisburg, Mo.

A BLOODY DUEL.

HOW ANDREW JACKSON SLEW DICKINSON.

the First Half of the Present Century-The Murder of a Man by One Who After-wards Became President.

From the Chicago Current.

It is from the early career of Andrew Jackson that we can form the best conception of the social conditions which existed in the south and southwest until late in the first half of the present century. His life is an inexhaustible repository of broils. A writer, inspired by the zeal which lavishes its energies apon objects in an inverse relation to their importance, has computed that the seventh president of the United States was a participant in nearly 100 "fights or violent and abusive quarrels" in the course of the long squabble which constituted his existence. One duel was prosecuted with such stern purpose upon his part that he afterwards declared in words, which give us an additional insight into the iron will which made him at once the hero and scourge of his country, that he could bave killed his fee if he had himself been shot through the brain. For our purpose, it is enough to say, that in the year 1806, Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, a brother attorney in Tennessee, had a feud; that this feud led to a challenge which was at once accepted by Dickinson; and that the seconds of the parties fixed upon a spot in Kentucky as the scene of the duel.

Bets were freely made upon the result by the public. The duel was to take place on Friday, the 30th of May. On Thursday morning before dawn, Dickinson arose from the side of his young and beautiful wife, quieted her inquiries with an evasive answer, kissed her tenderly, and assured her that he would certainly be at home on the night of the next day. He then set off for the scene of the duel, accompanied by his second and several other sworn friends. That night he sleet it as tower only a short rick slept at a tavern only a short ride from the spot which he sought. Andrew Jackson and his party slept at a tavern about two miles off. Early next morn-Andrew Jackson and his party stept at a tavern about two miles off. Early next morning the two cavalcades were in motion. The spot which had been selected for the duel was in a copse of poplars in the heart of a dense forest; and, under the agreement between the seconds, if either of the principals fired before the word was given, the seconds were to shoot him down instantly. Here Jackson and Dickson met. What then happened cannot be more vividly and powerfully described than it has already been described by Parton. "Jackson was dressed in a loose frock coat, buttoned carrelessly over his chest, and concesling in some? gree the extreme slenderness of his figure. Dickinson was the younger and bandromer man of the two. But Jackson's tall, erect figure, and the still intensity of his demeanor, it is said, gave him a most superior and commanding air, as he stood under the tall poplars on this bright May morning silently awaiting the moment of doom.

"Are you ready?" said Overton.
"I am ready." replied Dickinson.
"I am ready." said Jeckson.
The words were no sooner pronounced than Overton, with a sudden shout, cried in his old

country pronunciation:

Overton, with a sudden shout, cried in his old country pronunciation:

"Ferel"
Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. Overton, who was looking with anxiety and dread at Jackson, saw a puff of dust fly from the breast of his coat, and saw him raise his left arm and place it tightly across his chest. He is surely hit, thought Overton, and in a bad place, too, but no; he does not fall. Erect and grim as fate he stood, his teeth clenched, raising his pistol. Overton glanced at Dickinson. Amazed at the unwonted failure of his aim, and apparently appalled at the awful figure and face before him, Dickinson had unconsciously recoiled a pace or two. "Great God!" he failtered, "Have I misssed him?" "Back to the mark, sir!" shricked Overton, with his hard upon his pistol.
Shall we go on? Dickson stepped back to the mark and took his place with his eyes averted from Jackson. Jackson covered the bedy of Dickinson with his pistol, sighted him deliberately and pulled the trigger. The hammer stopped at half cock. The weapon was lowered, the hammer was reversed, and Jackson again took aim. There was a report. "Dickinson's face blanched; he receled; his friends rushed toward him, caught him in their arms, and gently seated him on the ground leaning against a bush. His trousers reddened. They stripped off his clothes. The blood was gushing from his side in a torrent. And, alast here is the ball, not near the wound, but above the opposite hip, just under the skin. The blanch had based through the body below the ribs. Such a wound could not but be fatal."

The rest is easily told. The wounded man was carried to the house in which he had slept the night before. The mattress on which he had laid was soou soaked with blood. All day long he suffered with great agony; and his cries of pain mingled with his execration upon the bullet in his side are said to have been ter rible to hear. About 9 o'clock at night he asked why the light had been put out. Five minutes afterward he died, and the next 'day, when his miserable wife was h

met the rude wagon in which his remains were being escorted by a silent procession of horsemen to what was once, but was no longer, his home.

Nor was Jackson unscathed. When he had retired about 100 yards from the field his surgeon noticed that one of his shoes was full of bleed. His coat was opened, Dickinson had been deceived by the fullness of the dress that Jackson wore, for his bullet had gone straight to where he naturally supposed that the heart of his antagenist was throbbing. As it was, his bullet had broken severel ribs, and effected a displacement of the viscera that gave Jackson trouble twenty years afterward. Little remains to be narrated. A polite note was dispatched by Jackson to ask whether he could contribute in any way to the comfort of the man whom he had just shot down in the broad day light. This note was followed in the course of the day by a bottle of wine. How bitterly sardonic and unnatural these curtesies were may be inferred from the fact that Jackson afterward said that the reason that he had at first concealed his wound from his friends was because he did not wish Dickinson to have the gratification of knowing that his foe had even been touched.

THE FALLING SNOW.

Deadwood Presents the First Plakes of the

Deadwood Presents the First Flakes of the Season.

Deadwood, Dak., September 6.—The unpleasant weather of the past two weeks culminated in a snow storm yesterday morning. The thermometer has ranged from 50° to 60°, and more or less rain has fallen daily for some time. The outlook for grain is gloomy in the extreme. Four-fifths of all the crops are cut, and the bulk is lying on the ground heating and growing. Much that is stacked is being destroyed, even for feed. Practically no threshing has been done yet, and it begins to look as though there would be nothing to thresh. Prices have advanced materially, and a few sales are made at any price.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A FLORIDA WATERSPOUT. A Surprising Phenomenon on the Ranks of a Florida River.

A Surprising Phenomenon on the Banks of a Fiorida River.

Gerra Cove Sprangs, Fla., Sep'e aber 6.—The St. Johns river is five miles wide at this place. Some ten miles south of here the stream makes a grand sweep toward the west. In front of the town it resumes its general northerly course. From the pier that juts five hundred, feet into the stream the wooded abore opposite looks like a low border of green, to which a grayish cast is imparted by the Spanish moss hanging from the branches, studded with the almost white trunks of gigantic cypress trees standing at the water's edge. Looking up the river, the shore on the further side of the great bend appears lower still and more indistinct, and its line is broken at the jurthest point by the deep cove at the mouth of Six-mile creek. On this side of the river Red Bay Point, four or five miles distant, shuts off the view.

A group of may be a dexen men, colored and plain, were standing on the pier in the afterneon. The river lay like glass. Over Red Bay point hung a cloud of a leaden hue. It seemed to be moving toward the northwest. Soon a brown ripple appeared on the distant surface of the water, under the edge of the advancing cloud, and spread across toward the mouth of Six-mile creek. Suddenly one of the men pointed toward the cast with an exclamation of wender. From behind Red Bay point a section of a broad and surprisingly brilliant rainbow was advancing. As it moved over the river the whole of the space between the arc and the water seemed flooded with light tinted with the colors of the rainbow. Seen through this light, the distant shore seemed to be brought nearer. The line ortsand at the water's edge, the trunks of trees, even the festons of awaying moss, showed with unnatural distincters. Something of the same effect is produced on the thester stage when a thin ourtain of gauze is used to give the appearance of distance to a part of the stage picture.

Just before this arc of colors and tints had completed the span of the river and the river, and the rain

THE RED FLAG.

The Socialists of Chicago Indulge in a High Carnival.

The Socialists of Chicago Indulge in a High Carnival.

Chicago, September 6 — The red banners of sccialism flaunted in Market square today. Procession of men, women, boys and girls marching and counter marching. Each woman has either a crimson feather in her hat or wore a piece of red ribbon pinned to the bosom of her dress. The men had red bands about their hats and more of the material fastened to their coats. The children wore red stockings The occasion of this display was the socialistic picnic, organized in opposition to the trades assembly demonstration tomorrow, because the latter organization had voted to taboo the red fisg. Speeches to the assembled crowd were made by Messrs. Freiden, Farsons and Spier. A tirade against capital was indulged in by the speaker, both putting much stream on the essertion that poverty is closely alfied to social degradation. A red flag was presented to the metal workers' society. Then the crowds cheered and the bands struck up lively airs. Though chilled by the raw wind from off the lake, and though the sky threatened rain, the socialists formed in line and set out to walk to Ogden's grove, five miles away. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men were in line. The previous advertisement of the affair had estimated that 10,000 would be the number. All were evidently bent on having a good time. A noticeable feature was estimated that 10,000 would be the number.

All were evidently bent on having a
good time. A noticeable feature was
absence of the drum majors, or indeed oflesders. Nevertheless, the procession got
through all right. All along the line of march however, but little excitment or curiosit manifested. In addition to the usual so manifested. In addition to the usual sociediatic mottoes, were banners bearing danunciatory legends against Mayor Harrison and Governor Oglesbly for their respective parts in the Chicago street car strike and the Lemont quarry troubles. In the neighborhood of Division and Holstead streets, when two thirds of the route had been covered, occurred the first explosion of public enthusiasm. Deafening cheers greeted the cut against Mayor Harrison. No disorderly act was committed by those composing the procession, and at the grounds, dancing and beer drinking was continued until a late hour.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Trouble with General Manager Talmadge.

St. Louis, September 6.—Chairman Powderly and Secretary Turner, of the national executive committee of the Knights of Labor, returned today from Sedalia. They say that a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Knights was held there last night, and that the men generally were highly incensed at the failure of the negotiations with the general manager, formerly of the Wabash road, and at the position taken by that gentleman and were very anxious to be called out. The leaders were more conservative in their views, snd were very anxious to be called out. The leaders were more conservative in their views, however, and curbed the eagerness of the men to such a degree that they are willing to await the action of the executive committee. Powderly and Turner will tomorrow submit a new proposition to Talmadge, to the effect that he increase his working forces either by filling the vacancies or by the employment of additional men. He shall first give place to the locked out Knights of Labor, and shall employ no other men until their number is exhausted.

The Shingle People Striking.

Manistre, Mich., September 6.—R. G. Peters' shingle packers, have struck for an advance to seven cents per thousand. They have been getting six cents. His lumber and slab pilers also struck, demanding an increase of fifteen cents per day. Peters says he will close his mills before he will concede the demands. It is thought a general strike, to include all the shingle mills, will soon ensue.

THE YACHT PURITAN.

She Moves Upon the Waters a Thing of Beauty.

New York, September 6.—The yacht Puritan was towed at 4 o'clock this morning from the dry dock on which she had been cleaned and pot leaded, to the American docks at Tempkinsville, Staten Island, where shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. John M. Wilson, the New York yacht club's measurer, took her accurate measurement. She was found to be 83 85 106 feet sailing langth, and 81 feet 10 inches in the water line. This measurement makes her allow the Genesta exactly 31 seconds over the courses she will sail. Fifty yachts, including many measurement makes her allow the exactly \$1 seconds over the she will sail. Fifty yachts, including of the Eastern and Boston yacht clubs, panied the Puritan and the Genesta fro anchorages to Horre Shoe (Sandy The wind was light at the statin the run out, when the frash came from the westward, the Puritan past the Genesta, and held the advantanchorage. The start will be made to at half past 10. One hundred yach lying at the rendeavous and over three dred vessels will accompany the conform the course.

Wenderful Spot Described as Grand, of Indescribable-Visited by a Choice Party of Cuthbert Spirits-Judge John T. Clark Interests the Party.

CUIBERT, Ga., September 6.-[Special]-Twelve miles north of this city is Grier's cave, which hough little known of, would doubtless, if explored thoroughly, prove to be as grand, majestic and indescribable in beauty as many which are annually visited by thousands. A pioneer party, consisting of Judge John T. Clarke, Professor H. R. Wilcox, Mesers Robert Moye, Clint Moye, Frank A. Hooper and a Constitution correspond ent, paid this cave a visit, determined to make

report of its wonderful recesses. Upon the day of the visit the recent rain had cooled the atmosphere almost to chilliness, pro ducing a pleasing effect upon the vision and jex-hilarating each member of the party beyond then usual life and vigor. Being amply provided with lanterns, candles, matches, cord and lunch, nothing was essential to success except bravery. After a pleasant ride our guide, Mr. John W. Harris, Jr. rought us to a halt in front of the old Ward bomestead-once as imposing structure and lovely country home, but now sadly in ruinsand imparted to us the information that we would have to proceed the remainder of the way on foot.

ON FOOT TO THE CURIOUS SPOT Our read soon dwindled into a narrow trail, the shadows of the morning were fast disapp and the sun was rapidly rising overhead. The grove in the neighborhood of the cave is beautiful. Most of the trees are oak, covered with long, wavy mots. They were thronged with birds, whose merry notes rang out upon the atmospher. and thrilled the heart of each member of the party with joy. At every turn we expected to be brought to the mouth of the cave, but alas! our guide was lost in the labarynthian paths of th forest. Soop, however, it was found, and we stood looking into a dark, deep hole, about three feet in dlameter.

We then added the finishing stroke to our de scending costume by putting on rubber costs and shoes, caps and gloves. Each one was given lantern or candle, one a chop ax and another a coid, one end of which was securely fastened to a tree on the outside, and down we go, tandem, our guide going shead with a light to see that the way was clear and safe. The silence about us was fairly oppressive and a feeling of awe and worderment filed each heart as we crawled or walked in those silent tomb like chambers. Atto turns several of the party grew faint. They promptly retreated, casting tender looks of solicitude behind. For a time we stop to collect beautiful specimens of stalactites and sta

DEEP DOWN INTO THE CAVERN. Then other and larger chambers are found where lovely streams of crystal water dance merrily along over marble floors to refresh the weary ex plorer with its rippling music and ice cold draughts. Apparently there is chamber after chamber, each more beautiful than the first, and all possessed of strange objects, which by the light of the lantern cast weird fantastic shadows that rise up before one like Banquo's ghost, kcenest sense, every feeling of fear vanishes and you have no sensation but one of wonderment and delight. Retracing our steps by following the cord which had been spun out, we were soon crabled to reach the mouth of the cave where our eyes once more gladly looked upon the light o day. A sense of triumph and satisfaction and mated us that our effort had been crowned with success and a 1 accident and danger escaped. To quickly divest ourselves of wet clothing and muddy shoes and to return to our horses and buggies consumed very little time.

THE OUTER ENGLYMENT. Here a delightful lunch was spread, and while the many savory dishes were being partaken of to the fullness of gratification, Judge Clarke held the andivided attention of each member of the party while he related many delightful reminisce of his past life. No sumptuous repast at Delmonico's was ever enjoyed with the relish and appetite

which was lent to this meal. Just as the shades of night were falling the party arrived in the city, feeling that they had spent a pleasant and profitable day at Grier's cave.

STUNEWALL TONDER ASSASSINATED. A Rumor That the Assassin Has Been Caught and Lynched.

ANTRICUS, Ga., Septembe 6 .- [Special.] -Stone wall Tondee, justice of the peace and a son of the treasurer of Schley county, was assassinated in Ellaville about nine o'clock last night. He was waiting on some customers in the store when one approached from the outside some and shot him through the window, killing him instantly, twelve buckshot entering hi left side. No cause can be mentioned for the dastardly deed, as he was not known to have an enemy in the world. The fiend was seen making his way from the building and was a colored man. News has just reached here that he was arrested about twelve o'clock 'today, while making his way toward this city. If the report is true, and there is positive evidence of guilt, he will certainly be lynched.

General News from Fort Valley, Georgia. FORT VALLEY, Ga., September 6.-[Special.]-Miss Dollie Blount, of Macon, is spending several days with her friend. Miss Stella Harris

Mr, John T. Huntley, one of Butler's most solid citizens, has moved with his family to Fort Valley Mr. Bob Fincher and several others went over to

Butler yesterday to campmeeting Mrs. W. J. Greene, Mrs. F. C. Houser, Miss Willie Greene and Miss Luella Everett made a visit thi

week to the capital city. Misses Ada Moncrief, Jessie Reese and Mary Reese, of Marshallville, enlivened our city this week by their presence.

A significant fact in this section is that the Virginia peanut is being largely raised for market. A bunch is displayed on our streets that has near quart of native peanuts on it, and it is said to be sample of 80 acres planted in them by Mr. Wallace

Rev. Sam Jones in Meriwether. Columbus, Ga , Feptember 6 .- [Special.]-A larg

crowd went from this city today to Meriwether camp meeting to hear Rev. Sam Jones preach. It is estimated that at least four thousand people were present. The sermon was characteristic of the man, and held the strictest attention of the immense congregation from the beginning to the

TOPICS OF THE GEORGIA PRESS

From the Savannah, Ga., News. Quite a number of our legislators are doing al they can to 'illustrate Georgia," This does no necessarily mean that they are painting it red. Some of them are merely drawing their per diem.

Frem the DeKalb, Ga, News.
Governor McDaniel has made a good governor but we think he should gracefully retire and not ask for another term. His administration has

been fully vindicated. From the Jonesboro, Ga , News There is not the slightest probability that the Seorgia legislature will adjourn for a month yet.

There is enough money in the treasury to author ise the continuance of their del

From the Dalton, Ga., Citizen One of the great needs of Georgia is a law to enferce honest tax returns. While our legislators are congregated together in Atlanta, eating pea nuts and drawing their per diem pay, they might spend their time profitably, to the state, at least, by investigating this tax return business.

The Ripening Muscadines. the Monroe, Ga., Advertiser.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The News of the Day Briefly Chronicled from Over the State.

The expenses of the Meriwether superior court for the August term foot up \$1,400. Nearly every ollar of this went to pay jury and baliff fees. The Georgia state convention of Universalists will meet at the Universalist church, near Mul berry, in Jackson county, on Friday, the 11th day of September, and continue three days. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. H. Jackson, of Jug Tayern, has nearly en tirely lost his mind. A few nights ago he started to the mill-pond to drown himself, but his son Hillsman was with him and persuaded him to

Since the establishment of St. Joseph's orphan ege, in Washington, ten years ago, there have been more than six hundred boys in the institution, and the only two deaths that have occurred were of boys who were in a dying condition when they entered. This speaks remarkably well for the health precautions.

the health precautions.

Greenesbors Journal: Our county has developed the most youthful horse thief that has come under our observation. On Tuesday Philip Scott, a negro boy 12 years old, stole Mr. T.J. Atkinson's horse-from a public rack in Greenesboro, and rode the animal out to the plantiation of Mr. Whit Moore. The horse was recovered Wednesday and the boy taken before Justice Durham for preliminary trial, and in default of a fifty dollar bond was committed to jail. This is one of many cases that are of frequent occurrence in which the whipping post is badly needed. A good sound flogging would, in our judgement, be of far more advantage to this boy than a term in the peniteriary—and would also be more efficacious in deterring others from committing like offenses.

The contract for the building of the new co ge at Cochren was awarded to Mike O'Brien, o Hawkensville, at \$9,000. Twenty per cent of the entire subscription to said college, was ordered paid by the first of October next.

The town election in Jefferson passed off quietly, with the following result: J. E. Randolph mayor; J. W. Hill, S. W. Sherard, J. A. Lyle, J. C.

Whitehead, aldermen; J. D. Pike, treasurer, The friends of Dr. J L. Turner, of Hartwel mounce him as a candidate for state senato from the 31st district, to fill the vacancy occaioned by the death of Hon, J. F. Craft. The gov nor has ordered the election to be held on the 9th of September.

icued by the death of Hon. J. F. Crait. The governor has ordered the election to be held on the 19th of September.

Elberton Leader: The Elberton district, on last Wednesday morning, came within eight feet of losing its worthy and honored eider. Mr. Joe Chandler is having some blasting done in his well, shout 460 yards distant from the residence of Rev. W. F. Lovejoy. While seated in his yard reading a book on the morning referred to, Mr. Lovejoy heard a tremendous blast, and rising, walked off several yards and stood looking in the direction of the smoke for faily a minute, when suddenly a huge rock, weighing over a pound, buried itself deep in the ground within eight feet of him. Since he had gotten up upon hearing the noise and walked of some eight feet, how much nicer it would have been if the rock had struck where he had been sitting.

The Leader also says: The mere mention of the name of King Henry, colored, stirs the blood of many who remember those dark days just after the war, one dark night of which he shot and mortally wounded George Allen, one of Elberlou's best loved citizens. The notorious Akerman defended King Henry, and he escaped despite public sentiment, with a number of years in the penitentiary, and not until recently has he tuned up in Elbert. He has been during the year hired to Mr. G. C. Grogan as a farm hand on Broad river. Some time ago, after a continued neglect of his duty, Mr. G. discharged him and ordered him off the place. King apparently obeyed, but the next day was seen in a cubin on the farm. A warrant was sworn out before Justice Brewer and a constable was sent to arrest. King on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. King coolly stepped out and with gain to shoulder told the genterman that there was no use in parleying, he didn't propose to be arrested, he had killed one white man and he would kill another before any man should arresthim. Mr. G. was deputized to aid in the arrest and while some preliminaries were being arranged King walked off in the woods and disappeared.

The Catoosa county Courier makes complaint

that the recent reduction of railroad I fare to Chartanocga is going to work disastrously to the merchants; with the cheap rates nearly all of

the trade will go to Chattanooga, Twenty-seven minks have been killed on Mr. C. A. Moore's farm in Greene county, this spring and summer

Says the Washington Gazette: We see our exchanges are handing around the insurance com-panies who defaulted to the amount of \$2 600 in paying the insurance due on Mesers. Irwin & Callan's mill recently burned in this place. A ng business man in Augusta says he will blacklist these companies and leading business never insure in them again. We hope these com-panies will be made to feel that honesty is the best policy. The companies claimed that there was too much insurance on the house and not enough on the machinery. But they collected their premiums all the same and we believe the courts of this country would force them to pay this debt. The North British, Columbus Home, Phenix and Georgia Home were the companies The first carload of LeConte pears shipped from Thomseville to Cincinnati sold for two dollars and

fifty cents per crate, five hundred crates to the carload. The freight was thirty cents per crate. A distressing and fatal accident befel James Calver, a joung man aged about seventeen years. at the spoke factory of Hardwick Bros., one day last week. He was running a ripsaw, when a plank which was being sawed flew from its position with lightning rapidity and struck the young man full n the stomach, inflicting internal injuries, from

which he died in a few hours thereafter. The Dalton Citizen says: There is no more confire on street corners, no more loud swearing sand talking heard, and no more obstructing the passage of pedestrians by the mothy gang of whites and blacks that were wont to congregate in public places, and whom the marshal couldn't or wouldn't bandle. The burghars have also south more agreeable localities, and all is again "quiet along the Potomac," and all this is due to the visit of the "regulators" Their decree has been obeyed with surprising exactness.

Regulators visited the house of a regree page.

Regulators visited the house of a negro name Perry, who lives in Murray county, near the eld line, one night last week, and taking him out, gave him a severe flogging, and inform ed him if he didn't cease his calumnious language concerning several young white ladies they would repeat the chastisement again with increase fervor. Two other profligate negroes in

locality were ordered to leave at once.

Euperintendent Wagner has just completed map of the Rome water works. It shows the location of everything connected with the water works of the city, including the mains, valve and fire plugs. Each different size pipe has a color on the map to itself and can be readily told how many feet of each there are laid in the

Hepsibah is to have a new hotel. Gibson Enterprise: Mr. Henry Kitchens, who lives near here, went to Mill Creek church one day carrying a hen under the rest of his bugry that had gone under there to lay. As Mr. Kitchens drove up to the church, he was seconted by two reverend gentlearen, Mr. Roney and Mr. Dickens. No sconer did the hen hear the preschers speak, than with the instinct of self-preservation, she gave a squawk and went for the swamp with all the speed that a scared hen can go. Verily truth is stranger than fiction.

Printers Cannot Read Everything. Correspondents will bear in mind that all printers are not hieroglyhists norstanographers, and that straight, crooked and curved merks, paless properly combined, do not constitute letters.

GEORGIA THRIFT.

THE GROWTH AND PROSPECTS OF

New Euclidings and Future Prospects in LaGrange The Growing Town of Wrightsville-The Alta-maha Convention-The Taxable Properof Terrell-Georgia Mines,

LAGRANGE, Ga., September 6.-[Special.]-Some of our neighboring towns make much noice about he improvements going on in their midst. La-Grange has never said much about what is done by her enterprising citizens, yet few towns are growing more steadily and substantially, both in population and diversity of enterprises. Perhaps no town in the state has as much money a LaGrange. There are quite a number of private citizens here worth large sums of money. BANKS AND BUILDINGS.

Taken on an average in a financial point of view, the people of LaGrange rank far above what can be said of most places. The two banks here urnish all the money needed by farmers and merchants of the county, who can properly secure it. This, of course, makes trade healthy the year ound, and in some degree modifies the m tringency felt where they do not have such advantages. There is never a time when some olid improvements are not going on here. At present there are not less ten or a dozen dwelling couses going up or under contract. Mesers. J. C. Forbes & Co. are also building one of the mes ommodious brick stores in this section. These improvements are not being built to replace oth ers destroyed by fire, but are on new lots, where houses never stood before. The mechanics are never idle for want of work.

MANUFACTURING IMPROVEMENTS. Additions are being made to the city oil mill. already a mammoth concern. The steam plow factory, flouring mill, and sash and blind factory, are doing large business. Material improvement are going on at the Southern Female college t upply water to the rooms of the boarding house and also an observatory and tower for a town clock are being added to the chapel building.

Our city fathers are enterprising gentlemen, and cok carefully after the condition of streets, sidewalks, shade trees, etc. New streets are being constantly opened up and put in nice condition. made necessary by new buildings being creeted in various portions of the city, where no streets have before been opened.

A MORAL TOWN. No stranger can come here without being im pressed with the refined appearance of the home nd the cultivated manners of the people. Lasange is free from many of the gross immoralties which characterize some sections. The neo le are church goers, and their pulpits are fille y able ministers. The church buildings are sub tantial structures. The Baptist church has a ne and-elegant pipe organ, not excelled for sweetnes of tone by any in the state. The Methodists have the money subscribed, and will soon have a similar instrument. The Presbyterians have also a fine organ, and have now en route an elegant supply of modern chairs with which to reseat their

church. EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES. The reputation of the two female colleges is too ridely known to need mention, except that their rospects for the coming year are far in advance

of any previous year. It is only necessary to say of the boys' high chool that the trustees and patrons generally are enthusiastic in their support of Professor Park, the principal, and were so well pleased at the result of last year, which was his first year here, that he has been elected for five years, and the prospec before him is exceedingly flattering.

With such solid advantages as have been men tioned, and others which might be backed farming section intelligent and well-to do farmers, those who think that LaGrange is a dead, old fashioned town with no life nor enterprise are badly mis-

CAREFUL MERCHANTS. As an evidence of its thrift, there has not been a ailure here in ten years. Our merchants ard as could be found in any town of this size anywhere. The business portion of the city is built on a beautiful eminence, the water flowing, after a rain, in four different directions. It is consequently healthy, and nowhere can better water or more delightful climate be found.

Our prospect for a new railroad is not among the mpossibilities. The graded road from Chipley to Carrollton via LaGrange and Franklin has been purchased by a few moneyed men here in the last week, and something will come of it some of these days. Their plans are not known to the public.

Thrift and Progress Eisewhere, The Wrightsville Recorder, speaking of it town, says that five years ago where Wrightsville now stands was an old cornfield. The beds where he corn was planted-can still be seen in the courthouse yard. For fifteen years after the place was started it was almost nothing; as it did nothing of any interest to the public. In fact the place was but little more than a militia district court ground. Since 1875 it has been growing very rapidly and it is now looked on asone of the best business places in that section of country. Ter stores carry general merchandise and two drug stores carry a good line of drugs. The merchan all kinds of country produce and pay good prices for it. There is one railroad completed to Tennille on the Central road, and work is being rapidly pushed on another to Date in. Ten years ago there was not ten bales of cot ton bought there during the entire season, and now, or at least for the last ; wo years, they have made an average of two thousand bales each san son, and now as the railroad is finished, and the place is one of the railroad towns, five thousand bales are expected this season. Up to this time it has been one of the best wool markets any. where in that section of country. The town is filled up with good energetic merchant who are determined to make Wrightsville and all her undertakings a success.

The Altamaha river convention, which is calle to meet in Darien on the first Wednesday in November, promises to be one of the most notah ndustrial gatherings ever held in Georgia. Over one hundred delegates have already been elected from points interested. The object of the conven tion is to draw attention to the needs of the Alta mabs valley, with the view of securing proper appropriations for the improvement of the rive Thos. M. Swift, president of the Fertilizer Manufacturing company of Elberton, is making prep arations for a very extensive manufacture and sale of the cotton seed compound next season. He has at present twenty-four hands employed in ding an immense warehouse &5x90 feet. He will begin the manufacture of the compound oon, and hopes to have 200 tons on the market by the 1st of September. This popular fertil growing demand wherever it has been tested.

Mr. W. R. Weaver, of Eutts county, is one of the old-time millers of Georgie, around whom centers much of remspee. The "dusty miller," wh grinds the bag of wheat, is one of the most important factors of every community. The Cherokee Advance says that hardly a day passes but it is shown specimens of rich and valu-

able eres picked up in Cherokee P. M. Hollen, of Walesca, has fine specimens of lead, iron, mauganese, etc. that would pay richly if the veins were opened and properly worked. John Welchel says he has a diamond for which he has been offered ne hundred and sixty acres of good bottom land. There is no doubt of the rich minerals in Chero kee and the fact that it will pay to develop the

twelve months ahead and one of the dire queted as affirming that the mills will double their capacity in that time. The mills are at present enesged in filling an order for 350 bales of cloth for a firm in Brazil. cloth for a firm in Brazil.

The aggregate value of taxable property in Terrel county, returned in 1850 was \$1,275,602. In 1851 it was \$1,351,356, showing an increase of \$116,302. In 1832 it was \$1,658,058, an increase of \$66,702. In 1888 it was \$1,558,460, an increase of \$122,402.

The Crown cotton mill of Dalton, have orders

In 1884 it was \$1,600,000, an increase of \$49,549,. In 1885, the present year, the aggregate value of taxable property returned in the county is \$1,633,-322, showing an increase over last year of \$8,303. This is a very creditable showing up to 1885, the present year. The number of polls in the county to be 1,919, an increase over last year o 14. Of these 866 are whites and 1,053 are colored There is a decrease in the white polls of 34 and an increase in the colored polls of 48. It is estimated that in the county there are 100 persons ove sixty years of age, and, therefore, not liable to poil tax, yet who have a right to vote. This would make the number of voters in Terrell

omething over 2,000. A writer in the Ellijay Courier says:

Within a radius of eleven miles of Diamond, lie some of the richest gold mines ever found anywhere. The "WhitePath," eleven miles off, ha right lire. In this mine many fine nuggeis were found, weighing from half pound to two pounds troy weight. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars were found there in a very short time. The Lovinggood mine, seven miles off, was a very rich mine. The Leak and Ayers mine, within five miles, equals White Path. In richness, yielding many nuggets weighing from one to twenty ounces, the yield of gold being about equal to that of White Path, but the nuggets not so large nor symmetrical. Those of White Path being round and smooth as biscuits, while those at the Leak were all shapes. The total yield of these mines is not known by any oue. From data in my possession, there were up to the beginning of the year 1849 one hundred and eighteen thousand pennyweights taken from it since that time. The Furchs, the old Cooper and Colonel Heath's mines, near the Leak mines, and much gold has been taken from it since that time. The Furchs, the old Cooper and Colonel Heath's mines, near the Leak, are promising mines. The old Cooper was worked fifty years ago by Mirs Cooper, a native, who alone in Indian squaw fashion dabling in the branch, made good wages. At Dismond, gold, silver, diamonds, sapphires, genrets, kaoline and columdum are found. The sulpholis, sulphurets, nitrates, arsenates and alumena indicative of rich and extensive lodes are abundant in the neighboring hills. The gold of Gilmer is the purest found anywhere, having but a slight allow, and that of pure silver.

Colonel S. C. Tate, of Pickens country, is interest. A writer in the Ellijay Courier says:

Colonel S. C. Tate, of Pickens county, is interest ing himself in gold mines. He has been in Ches okee county several times lately trying to buy up several of her rich gold mines. In company with everal other large capitalists and shrewd busines men he has bought the Leak gold mine on the Certocev river in Gilmer county.

The Barlow gold mine is running on full time The largest syrup pen ever constructed in Ames ica, was put up in Carroll county last week by Mr. Jesse R. Griffin and B. B. Stedman. It is 6x16 feet and was made for Jack Giles, the great sorghum

A party of gentlemen, while fishing in the raters of the Oconee one day during the past week, found a bee tree in the forum of a large cypress. After cutting it down it was ascertain that the hollow near the top contained something

like a hundred pounds of hency. The Banner has been shown the tax digest o Appling county for the present year. The total amount of taxable property, both real and person al, is \$911,884. This is a slight falling off from las year, but still it speaks well for Appling. The imber of polls returned are 1,686. There are in the neighborhood of two thousand voters in the inty. Ten years ago seven hundred was a big vote for Appling to poll.

Camille shipped 6,500 bales of cotton last year, It is now generally believed that not more than 4,500 will be shipped this season.

Mentezuma receives cotton and trade from six

ounties, and when the boat is nut on the river her territory will be extended. M. A. Adams, of Frankiin county, has five acres

n corn on Eastanalice creek that he and his ceigh bors think will make seventy-five bushels per scre. Toccos will receive a much larger cotton trade

this season than ever before. The Gainesville Eagle says:

few days ago ome exceedingly fine specimens of gold ores that were obtained at the Young and Propes mines, in the lower part of this county. These mines were worked to some extent thirty or forty years ago, but on account of the very rade machinery used and the difficulty of lifting the water to drain the vein, were abandoned. Those who have known these mines best, however, have continued unshaken in their opinion that they are rich in the precious match. A few weeks ago Messes. I. H. Summerour, J. E. Strong and E. H. Gibbonn, experimenters and mineralorists, decided to open these mines and see for themselves whether the fabulons stories told of their wealth were true or false. With this purpose in view, these gentlemen went to work to open the old shafts and uncover the vein. In due time this was done, when all that the most sauguine accordingly tests, but a large proportion of it was specked and dotted with the yellow metal, which could be seen at a distance without the aid of a glass. The specimens which we saw were, most certainly, marvelously rich—how rich we have no means of ascertaining—but it would obselved and sould be seen at a distance without the world obbites unto seen a but in the world obbites unto seen a but and when we have no means of ascertaining—but it would obselved and and seed a but it would obselve unto seen a but the world obbites. ome exceedingly fine specimens ich we have no means of ascertaining-but

rich we have no means of ascertaining—but it would doubles run to several hundred dollars per ton. The ledge barely comes to the surface, and, without exception, is pronounced, by those who have examined it, a fiscure vein. From our knowledge of these mines, and from the samples of crea exhibited, we feel sure that when worked by skillful miners and with improved machinery for crushing the ores, and modern appliances for saving the gold, they will prove to be bonauzas. We congratulate the gentlemen in charge on the bright prospect ahead and wish for each the largest measure of success. The wonderful success of a Swiss colonist near The wonderful success of a Swiss colonist near Apersville is thus told by the Toccoa News: Last Wednesday evening, in company with Davis, we paid a visit to Mr Henry Sigg.

Agenville is thus told by the Toccoa News:

Last Wednesday evening, in company with W.

H. Davis, we paid a visit to Mr. Henry Sigs, who
lives near Ayeraville. Mr. Sigg is a native of
Switzerland. He came to America several years
ago, bought land and located in this county. He
immediately planted a vineyard. We have often
heard of Sigg's vineyard, and promised ourselves
the pleasure of a visit to it. Going up there
Wednesday evening, our expectations were more
than realized. Before we knew it we were in the
vineyard. We found seventeen rows of vines,
averaging four hundred feet in length. There
were posis six feet spart and about six and one
half feet higb. latticed, borizontally. Every row
is thick with grapes. These seventeen rows
would make one row six thousand and eight
hundred feet long. He has also a large number of
vines planted in a square. He vineyard contains
over two thousand vines. Henry told us that on
the next day (Thurdsy) he would have seven or
eight men picking grapes. His preparations are
to make his grapes wine. He has a grape milland
press; and one curiosity was a barrel holding
over two hundred gallons. It is made
with a door opening into the inside
and so made that a person can go into if it is hould
be necessary to clean out the sediment. Brews
are so adjusted as easily to make the door airtight. His cellar is admirably varnaged. He is
very comfortably located and everything around,
him shows enterprise. He has some fruit trees
grown from seeding from the "old country."

Don't Go to Texas,

From the Cherokee, Ga , Advance, Ever and anon we hear of parties content plating going to Texas. Yet we meet with and more frequently hear of those who have been there and returned disappointed and much disastisfied with the state and its many much dissatisfied with the state and its many reputed advantages. A Mr. Snelson who, a short while ago, went there in search of wealth, has just returned to Clerke county, and among other things, says: "Texas is a grand state, and there is a greatdeal of rich land in its borders, but there, as everywhere, you must work hard to make a living! Where one man gets rich in Texas perhaps a hundred barely make a support! The folks at home are always informed of the few lucky adventures, but the numerous poor fellows who are sighing for a chance to get back to the old states are nover heard from." It is just so. Yet there are many who, not content with the states are never heard from." It is just so. Yet there are many who, not content with the sad experience of numerous poor fellows who have gone there with money and come back poor and wretched in health, still want to go themselves. There is no better country, take it as a whole, than Georgia, and the tide of emigration is fast turning this way. Stay at home, friends, and help build up one of the best countries there is. If you do not get rich you will have a competency, live happily and peacefully, have good health, and die surrounded by your nearest and dearest kin and life-made friends.

Joe, the Spake Kitler. From the Monroe, Ga , Advertiser.

Mr. Joe Evans, while working at his ginery on the creek, the other day, discovered a large snake. When Joe mustered his forces with rocks in hand and made an attack on her snakes, all of the moccasin species. Though the snakes greatly surpassed Joe's forces in point of numbers, yet he is an ex-confederate, who, as we know, has faced superior numbers on fields of hattle, and having learned to make flank attacks under the immortal Jackson, he vigorously assaulted and killed his army of snakes.

AN UNFORTUNATE CRIPPLE Forced to Crawl About the World on His

Hands and Knees. Macon, Ga., September 6 -[Special:]-On Cherry street yesterday morning people had their sympa hies aroused by the unfortunate condition of a man named Whitten. He was crawling up the street on his hands and knees, his legs being so interlocked as to throw his feet up behind hi

When asked the cause of his crippled condition Whitten said that it was due fever, from which he suffered when four years old. The severity of the fever rendered his legs and feet useless. From the waist up, he grew as any other man would, but his legs and feet remained like those of a young child. He showed THE Constitution's correspondent his right leg. It was about five inches in circumference at the largest part.

Whitten was very cheerful, and said that the good people of the towns he visited never allowed him to suffer for lack of food, raiment and shelter He was boan within twenty miles of Atlanta.

Oaklawn. NEWS FROM COLONEL JOHN P. FORT'S HUSTON COUNTY

EXPERIMENT. Macon, Ga., September 6 .- [Special.]-In a conreisation with THE CONSTITUTION'S correspond gentleman from Fort Valley gave some interest ing information concerning Oaklawn, Colone John P. Fort's Houston county experiment.

"You will remember," he said, "that Oaklawr is occupied by the colony of northern people whom Colonel Fort brought out to Houston count; sometime sgo. The colony has not succeeded very well. About half of those who came out first have returned to the north. There are no five families at Oaklawn."

"How do they succeed with farming?" "Fairly. I think. Each man has one mule Farming is carried on among them on a small cale. One of them told me, the other day, that he would make ten bales of cotton.'

"How do they like negro labor?" 'I do not think they are pleased with it The eader of the colony, an old newspaper man, is reparing an article on the negro for a Massachu etts paper. He will take the southern view."

Agriculture in Houston.

Macon, Ga., September 6.—[Special]—Yesterday morning on Fourth street The Constitution's corespondent had a pleasant talk with Mr. John H. Hodges, editor of the Perry Journal. In answer to juestions Mr. Hodges said that crops in Houston were unusually good. "In the eastern part o Houston county," he continued, "there is an organization of farmers known as the Union Agricultural and Social club. On Thursday before the state fair opens in Macon, this club will hold a fair at Idlewild park, its exhibition grounds The exhibits will be numerous and interesting and at the close of the fair, they will all be sen to Macon for exhibition at the state fair.

Mr. Hodge regards Perry as the pleasantest rest-dence village in Georgia. His long and successful career there is evidence that Perry regards him with equal high favor.

A Rare Coin.

From the Cartersville, Ga., Courant.

Mesers. Roberts & Collins, of our city, have in their possession one of the only for made by the confederate government. It is a beautiful piece of silver, value fifty cents. It has the cotton stalks and augar cane of the outh, on either side of the shield, and the finish is exquisite. In addition to the coin itself, Mesers. Roberts & Collins have the following newspaper extract that may interest

ur readers: "Occar Taylor, of Meriwether, Ga., has a silver half dollar for which he refuses \$1,000. It is one of the four haives cast by the southern confederacy when the mint was seized in New Orleans. On the liberty side the die is the seme as on the present hell, but on the reverse side was substituted seven bars and seven states, surmounted by a pole with the cap of liberty. A stalk of sugar came and a stalk of cotton are shown, around which are the words, "The confederate states of America." Only four of these coins were issued. Mr. Taylor purchased it from a man in Ozark, who parted with it for the extremely low price of \$100.

McKinney, Toxes, March 23,—"Frank Welch, of this place, has one of the four confederate helf dollers cast at the New Orleans mint before the city was captured by the federal forces. He was today offered \$1,000 for this coin, but refused to sell for less than \$3,000. One of these coins recently brought \$800 at suction in New York. The coir has the statue of liberty on one side and a cot-ton stalk, a stalk of sugar cane, and the bars and stars of the confederacy on the other

Messys. Roberts & Collins hold their coin at \$1,000, and it will rise in value as the years

When Boys Should be Corralled.

rom the Monroe, Ga., Advertiser. The separation of the sexes after they reach a certain age is a good feature in the Forsyth school system. The average boy, placed in a school room where he may trace the mathematical bearings of a prosition, of the beauties of a lady's face, will invariably choose the latter. The tendencies are to detract attention from study and thereby lesson the probabilities of advancement. Especially should sate guards be placed around girls. Should sale-guards so placed around girls. Boys from twelve to twenty are worth less to society than at any other period. Mrs. Ward, a writer on ctiquite, says it would be better for society if boys between these ages could be put in a barrel and confered to the conference of the c fined to study. They are two large to be whipped and too young to appreciate the proprieties of deportment and politeness. Their coarseness trequently becomes contagious and it may be that a whole school may see the social influence of one coarse, vulgar boy. Let girls be separated from such influence and surrounded by those whose purity elevation and deportment are of the highes

In the Trigger Trap. From the Greenville, Ga., Vindicator.
A little son of J. T. Strickland, of the tenth

district, caught eighteen partridges at one time in an old fashioned trigger trap. The trap was baited with but one grain of corn, which was placed on the long trigger. The birds are supposed to have run into the tra-The



DR. JOHN BULLIS

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From Report to State Department on American. Hog Products 1

ALMAGE IN IRELAND

RMON PREACHED YESTERDAY IN CORK, IRELAND.

e an Immence Audiones. Upon the Subject of Last Judgment, in Which the Great Divine Handles the Subject in Ris Seat Man-ner-What Me is Doing, Etc. CORE, Ireland, September 6 .- [Special.] -Dr. Talmage preached to an enormous over lowing audience at the assembly rooms, this city. In spite of the rain, people flocked from the adjacent country to hear him. Shortly

Conard steamer Aurania for New York. H sermon today was as follows: Hymn: "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

after preaching, Dr. Talmage left on the

Scripture lesson, Revelation, ch 21. Text: "When the son of msn shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory and before him shall be gathered all nations

and before him shall be gathered all nations and he shall separate them one from another as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats."—Matthew, ch. 25. v. 31, 32.

Hall way between Chamouni. Switzerland and Martigny I reined in the horse on which I was riding, and looking off upon the most wonderful natural amphitheatre of valley an mountain and rock, and I said to my compass mounts in and rock, and I said to my companion, "What an appropriate place this would be for the last judgment. Yonder overhanging rock the place for the judgment seat. These galleries of surrounding hills occupied by attendant angels. This year valley, sweeping miles this way and miles that, the audience room for all nations." But sacred geography does not point out place. Yet we know that somewhere, so time, somehow, an audience will be gather together stupendous beyond all statistics, a just as certainly as you and I make up a p of this sudience today, we will make up a par

of this sudience today, we will make up a par of that sudience on that day.

A common sense of justice in every man' heart demands that there shall be some grea winding up day, in which that which is not inexplicable shall be explained. Why did that good man suffer, and that bad man prosper? You say, "I don't know." But I mus know. Why is that good Christian womadying of what is called a spider cancer, whil that daughter of folly sits wrapped in luxuriance, esse, and health? You say, "I don't know." But I must know. There are a meny wrongs to be righted that if there wer not some great rightning up day in the presence of all ages, there would be an outer against God from which His glory would neve recover. If God did not at last try the nations, the nations would try Him. We are therefore, ready for the sanouncement of the therefore, ready for the announcement of

text.

The world never saw Christ except in disguise. If once, when He was on earth, Hoha let out His glory, instead of the blind eye being healed all visions would have been extinguished. No human eye could have endured it. And instead of bringing the deatolife, all around about him would have bee slain under that overpowering effulgence Disguise of buman flesh! Disguise of seam less robe! Disguise of sam less robe! Disguise of samal! Disguise. Disguise of human flesh! Disguise of seam less robe! Disguise of sandal! Disguise of voice! From Bethlehem caravansary to the mausoleum in the rock; a complet disguise. But on the day of which I speak the Son of Mai will come in His glory. No hiding of hi lustre. No sheathing of strength. No suppression of grandeur. No wrapping out o sight of the Godhead. Any fifty of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant sunsata that you ever saw on land or work of the most hilliant saw of the most hilliant saw

sight of the Godhead. Any fifty of the most brilliant sunsets that you ever saw on land of sea would be dim as compared with the ceru less appearance on that day when Christ rolls through and rolls on and rolls down it. His glory. The air will be all abloom with his presence, and everything from horizon thorizon affame with His aplendor.

Elijah rode up the sky-steep in a chariot, the wheels of whirling fire and the horses of galloping fire, and the charioteer drawing reins of fire on bits of fire! "But Christ will need no such equipage, for the law of gravitation will be laid aside, and Christ will descen swill penough to make speedy arrival, but swiftly enough to make speedy arrival, by slowly enough to allow the gaze of millions spectators. In His glory! Glory of form, glor of emnipotence, glory of holiness, glory of jutice, glory of love. In His glory! An unvoite an uncovered God descending to meet the human race in an interview which will a prolonged only for a few hours and yet which prolonged only for a few hours, and yet which shall settle all the past and all the present and all the future, and be closed before the end of that day, which will close, not with setting sun, but 'with the destruction

burned wick. It is a solemn time in a court room wh there is an important case on hand, and judge of the superior court enters, and he down, and with gavel strikes on the down, and with gavel strikes on the de commanding har and jury and witnesses as audience into silence. All voices are hushe all heads are uncovered. But how must more impressive when Christ shall take tijudgment seat on the last day of the last we of the last month of the last year of the world existence, and with gavel of thunderbolt sha mile the meuntains, commanding all tilland and all the sea into silence.

Can you have any doubt about who it is of the seat on the judgment day? Better mainvestigation, to see whether there are as cars about him that reveal his person. A parel may change. You cannot always to see

investigation, to see whether there are at scars about him that reveal his person. A parel may change. You cannot always to by apparel. But scars will tell the storaliter all else fails. I find under His left are accer, and on His right foot a scar, and His left foot a scar. Oh, Yes, He is the S off Man. Man, in his glory. Every mark wourd now a hadge of victory, every rid showing the fearful gash now telling the story of pain and sacrifice which He auffer in behalf of the human race.

But what is all that commotion and flutt and eurging to and free above Him and either side of Him? It is a detailed regime of heaven, a constabulary angelie, sent for the human face, and to execute mandsten that shall be issued. Ten regiment a hundred regiments, a thousand regiment angels; for on that day all heaven will emptied out of its inhabitants to let them tend the scene, All the holy angels. For what a center to what a circumferer Widening out and widening out, and higher up. Wings interlocking win Galleries of cloud above galleries cloud, all filled with the faces of angels of the listen and come to watch, and come to to the theory for which all other days or to listen and come to watch, and come to on that day for which all other days made. Who are those two taller and msde. Who are those two teller and conspicuous angels? The one is Michael, is the commander of all those who come to destroy sin. The other is Gabriel, what come forth to help the righteous. Who is mighty angel near the throne? That is resurrection angel, his lips still aquiver his check a flush with the blast that sha to the cometaries and woke the dead. his check a flush with the blast that sha ed the cemeteries and woke the dead. Is that other great angel, with dark and of ahadowing brow? That is the one, who, in night, by one flap of his wing, turned 18. of Sennacherib's host into corpass. Who ihose bright immortals near the throne, faces partly turned toward each othe though about to sing? Oh, they are the E-lehem chanters of the first Chris night. Who are this other group standin near the throne? They are the Savior's cial body guard, which hovered over Hi the wilderness, and administered to Hi the hour of martyrdom, and heaved awa

the wilderness, and administered to Hi
the heur of martyrdom, and heaved awa
rock of His sarcophagus, and escorted Hin
ward on ascension day, now appropri
secorting Him down. Divine glory fla
on both sides by angelic radiance.

J But now lower your eye from the Divin
angelic to the human. The entire human
is present. All nations, says my text. I
that time the American republic, the En
government, the French republic, all m
modes of government may be obliterate
something better; but all nations, wh
dead or alive, will be brought up into th
nembly. Thebes and Tyre and Babylon
Gretce and Rome as wide awake in the
membly as though they had never slum
fold the dead nations. Europe, Asia, 7
orth and South America, all the
enth century, the eighteenth ce
e twelfth century, the tenth centur
urth century—all centuries present

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Hog Products] the establishment of S. Davis, Jr. & Co., Ciercinnati, and of seeing the care and experiments with which the haus speamed and as this house were packed ready for De. and as this house and said to report forcille in the Valed States, it appears forcille hause in the world can surpass in the can protive clear liness and flavor." S ink can protive clear

ALMAGE IN IRELAND. ERMON PREACHED YESTERDAY

IN CORK, IRBLAND. fere an Immenee Audiones, Upon the Subject of the Lest Judgment, in Which the Great Diving Handles the Subject in His Sest Man-ner-What He is Doing, Elo.

Coss, Ireland, September 6 .- [Special.] -Dr. Talmage preached to an enormous overflowing audience at the ascembly rooms, this city. In spite of the rain, people flocked from the adjacent country to hear him. Shortly ofter preaching, Dr. Talmage left on the Conard steamer Aurania for New York, His sermon today was as follows:

Hymn: "Jesus Lover of My Soul." Scripture lesson, Revelation, ch 21.

Text: "When the son of men shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory; and before him shall be gathered all nations; and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the

goats."—Matthew, ch. 25. v. 31, 32.

Half way between Chamouni. Switzerland, and Martigny I reined in the horse on which I was riding, and looking off upon the most wonderful natural amphitheatre of valley and mounts in and rock, and I said to my companion, What an appropriate place this would be for the last judgment. Yonder overhanging be for the last judgment. Younger overlanging rock the place for the judgment seat. These galleries of surrounding hills occupied by attendant angels. This was valey, sweeping miles this way and miles that, the audience room for all nations."

But sacred geography does not point out the place. Yet we know that somewhere, some time, somehow, an audience will be gathered together stupendous beyond all statistics, and t as certainly as you and I make up a part of this sudience today, we will make up a part of that sudience on that day. A common sense of justice in every man's

A con mon sense of justice in every man's heart demands that there shall be some great winding up day, in which that which is now inexplicable shall be explained. Why did that good man suffer, and that bad man prosper? You say, "I don't know." But I must know. Why is that good Christian woman dying of what is called a spider cancer, while that daughter of folly sits wrapped in luxurisance, ease, and health? You say, "I don't know." But I must know. There are so mery wrongs to be righted that if there were not some great rightuing up day in the presnot some great rightning up day in the pres-ence of all ages, there would be an outery sgainst God from which His glory would never recover. If God did not at last try the na-tions, the nations would try Him. We are, therefore, ready for the announcement of the text.
The world never saw Christ except in dis-

guise. If once, when He was on earth, He had let out His glory, instead of the blind eyes being healed all visions would have been exbeing healed all visions would have been extinguished. No human eye could have endured it. And instead of bringing the dead to life, all around about him would have been slain under that overpowering effulgence. Disguise of human flesh! Disguise of seamless robe! Disguise of sandal! Disguise of voice! From Bethiehem caravansary to the mausoleum in the rock; a complete disguise. But on the day of which I speak the Son of Man will come in His glory. No hiding of his lustre. No sheathing of strength. No suppression of grandeur. No wrapping out of sight of the Godhead. Any fitty of the most brillisht sunsets that you ever saw on land or sea would be dim as compared with the cerulesn appearance on that day when Christ rolls through and rolls on and rolls down in His glory. The sir will be all abloom with his presence, and everything from horizon to horizon aflame with His splendor.

Elijah rode up the sky-steep in a chariot, the wheels of whirling fire and the norses of galloping fire, and the charioteer drawing reins of fire on bits of fire! But Christ will need no such equipage, for the law of gravitation will be laid aside, and Christ will descend swiftly enough to make speady arrival. but swiftly enough to make speedy arrival, but blowly enough to allow the gaze of millions of spectators. In His glory! Glory of form, glory of compipetence, glory of holiness, glory of justice, glory of love. In His glory! An unvoiled an uncovered God descending to meet the human race in an interview which will be prolonged only for a few hours, and yet which shall settle all the past and all the present and all the future, and be closed before the end of that day, which will close, not with Betting sun, but with the destruction of the planet as a snuffer takes off the top of a iftly enough to make speedy arrival, but planet as a snuffer takes off the top of a burned wick.

It is a solemn time in a court room when there is an important case on hand, and the judge of the superior court enters, and he sits down, and with gavel strikes on the desk commanding bar and jury and witnesses and audience into silence. All voices are hushed, all heads are uncovered. But how much more impressive when Christ shall take the judgment seat on the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the world's existence, and with gavel of thunderbolt shall smite the mountains, commanding all the land and all the sea into silence.

Can you have any doubt about who it is on the seat on the indement day? Better make

the seat on the judgment day? Better make investigation, to see whether there are any sears about him that reveal his person. Apparel may change. You cannot always tell by apparel. But scars will tell the story ailer all else fails. I find under His left arm aster all else fails. I find under his left arm ascer, and on His left foot a sear. Oh, Yes, He is the Son of Man. Man in his glory. Every mark of wourd now a badge of victory, every ridge thowing the fearful gash now telling the story of pain and sacrifice which He suffered in the left of the human reas.

in behalf of the human race.

But what is all that commotion and flutter,
and surging to and fro above Him and on
either side of Him? It is a detailed regiment either side of Him? It is a detailed regiment of heaven, a constabulary angelic, sent forth to take part in that scene, and to execute the mandstea that shall be issued. Ten regiments, a hundred regiments, a thousand regiments of angels; for on that day all heaven will be emptied out of its inhabitants to let them attend the scene. All the hely angels. From what a center to what a circumference! Widening out and widening out, and higher up and higher up. Wings interlocking wings. Galleries of cloud above galleries of cloud, all filled with the faces of angels come to listen and come to watch, and come to help tioud, all filled with the faces of angels come to listen and come to watch, and come to help on that day for which all other days were made. Who are those two taller and more conspicuous angels? The one is Michael, who is the commander of all those who come out to destrey sin. The other is Gabriel, who is STREWEGG as commander of all those who at cetrcy sim. The other is tabriel, who is all those who come forth to help the righteous. Who is that mighty angel near the throne? That is the resurrection angel, his lips still aquiver and his check a flush with the blast that shattered the cemetories and woke the dead. Who is that other great angel, with dark and overshadowing brow? That is the one, who, in one night by one deep of his wing, turned 185,000

is that other great angel, with dark and overshadowing brow? That is the one, who, in one hight, by one flap of his wing, turned 185,000 of Sennacherib's host into corpses. Who are those bright immortals near the throne, their faces partly turned toward each other as though about to sing? Oh, they are the Bethlehm chanters of the first Christmas night. Who are this other group standing so near the throne? They are the Savior's especial bedy guard, which hovered over Him in the wilderness, and administered to Him in the hour of martyrdom, and heaved away the rock of His sarcophagus, and escorted Him upward on ascension day, now appropriately secorting Him down. Divine glory flanked on both sides by angelic radiance.

(1) But now lower your eye from the Divine and angelic to the human. The entire human race its present. All nations, says my text. Before that time the American republic, all modern modes of government may be obliterated for something better; but all nations, whether dead or alive, will be brought up into that assembly as though they had never slumbered and Greece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly. The best and Tyre and Babylon and Greece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and the forece and Rome as wide awake in that assembly as though they had never slumbered and the forece and

cne being that ever drew the breath of life but will be in that assembly. Vast multitude! No other audience a thoosandth part as large. No human eye could look across it. Wing of albatress and falcon and eagle not strong enough to fly over it. A congregation, I verily believe, not assembled on any continent, because no continent would be large enough to hold it. But as the Bible intimated, in the air. The law of gravitation unanchored, the world moved out of its place. As now sometimes on earth a great tent is apread for some

to hold it. But as the Bible intimated, in the air. The law of gravitation unanehored, the world moved out of its place. As now sometimes on earth a great tent is spread for some great cenvention, so over that great audience of the judgment shall be lifted the blue tent of the sky, and underneath it for floor the sir made buoyant by the hand of Almighty God. A suspended auditorium. An architecture of atmospheric galleries strong enough to hold up worlds. Surely the two sims of God's almightiness are two pillars strong enough to hold up any auditorium.

But that audience is not to remain is session long. Most sudiences on earth after an hoar or two adjourn. Sometimes in court rooms an audience will tarry four or five hours, but then it adjourns. So this audience spoken of in the text will adjourns. My text tays: "He will separate them one from another as a shephered divideth the sheep from the goats."

"No," says my friend, "let them all stay together." But the text says: "He shall separate them." "No," says the kings of this world, "let men have their choice, and if they prefer republican institutions, let them go together." "No," says the conventionalities of this world, "let all those who moved in what is called high circles go together, and if they prefer republican institutions, let them go together." The rich together, the ignorant together: the wise together, the ignorant together: he wise together, the ignorant together." All no. Do you not rotice in that assembly the king is without his sceptre, and the bishop without his pontifical ring, and the millionaire without his cartificates of stock, and the soldier without his chain, and the beggar without his bad orthogrophy, and all of us without any distinction of earthly equality? So I take it from that, as well as from my text, that the mere accident of position in this world will do nothing toward deciding the questions of that very great day.

"He will separate them as a shepherd divided the appearant of them as a shepherd divided the questions of the v deciding the questions of that very great day.
"He will separate them as a shepherd divided the sheep from the goats." The sheep, the cleanliest of creatures, here made a symbol of those who have all sins washed away in the fountain of redeeming mercy. The gost, one of the filthiest of creatures here, a type of those who in the last judgment will be found never to have had any divine solution. Division according to character. Not only character outside, but character inside. Character of heart, character of choice, character of al-legiance, character of affection, character in-side as well as character outside.

In many a case it will be a complete and

mmediate reversal of all earthly conditions. Some who in this world wore patched apparel will take on raiment lustrous as summer Loop. Some who occupied a palace will take a dungeon. Division regardless of all earthly caste, and some who were down will be up, and some who were up will be down. Oh, and some who were up will be down. Oh, what a shattering of conventionalities! What an upheaval of all social rigidities, what a turning of the wheel of earthly condition, a thousand revolutions in a second. Division of all nations, of all ages, not by the figure 9, nor by the figure 8, nor the figure 7, nor the figure 6, nor the figure 5, nor the figure 4; but by the figure 2. Two! Two characters, two destinies, two estates, two dominions, two termities, a trempdoma, an all-comprehen-

eternities, a tremendous, an all-comprehen-ive, all-decisive, an everlasting two! I sometimes think that the figure of the book that shall be opened allows us to forget the thing signified by the symbol. Where is the book binder that could make a volume large enough to contain the names of all the people who have ever lived? Besides that the calling of such a roll would take more than fifty years, more than a hundred years, and the judgment is to be consummated in less and the judgment is to be consummated in less time than passes between surrise and sunset. Ah! my friends, the leaves of that book of judgment are not made out of paper, but of memory. One leat in every human heart. You have known persons who were near drowning, but they were afterward resuscitated, and they have told you that in the two or three minutes between the accident and the resuscitation, all their past life flashed before them—all they had ever thought, all they had ever done, all they had ever seen in an instant came to them. The memory never loses anything. It is only a folded leaf. It is only a closed book. Though you be an octogenarian, though you be a nonogenarian, all the thoughts and acts of your life are in your mind whether you recall them now or not; just as Macaulay's history is in two volumes although the volumes may be closed, and you cannot see a word of

or not; just as Macaulay's history is in two volumes although the volumes may be closed, and you cannot see a word of them, and will not until they are opened. As in the case of the drowning man, the volume of memory was partly open, or the leaf partly unrolled; in the case of the judgment the entire book will be opened, so that everything will be displayed from preface to appendix.

You have seen self-registering instruments which recorded how many revolutions they

which recorded how many revolutions they made and what work they had done, so that the manufacturer could come days after and look at the instrument and find just how much work had been accomplished. So the human work had been accompissed. So the numan mind is a self registering instrument, and it records all past movements. Now that leaf, that all-comprehensive leaf in your mind and mine this moment, the leaf of judgment, brought out under the flash of the judgment throne, you can easily see how all the past of our lives in an instant will be

seen. And so great and so resplendent will be the light of that throne that not only this leaf in my heart and that leaf in your heart will be revealed at a flash, but all the leaves

will be revealed at a flash, but all the leaves will be opened, and you will read not only your own character and your own history, but the character and history of others.

In a military encampment the buzle sounded in one way means one thing, and sounded in another way it means another thing. Bugle sounded in enother way means, "Prepare for rudden attack." Bugle sounded in another way means, "To cur tents, and let all lights be put out." I have to tell yod, my brother, that the trumpet of the Old Testament, the trumpetthat was carried in the armies of olden times, and the trumpet on the walls in olden

trumpet that was carried in the states of these times, and the trumpet on the walls in olden times, in the last great day will give significant reverberation. Old and worn-out and ex-hausted Time, having marched across docades and centuries and ages, will halt, and the sun-ard moon and the stars will halt with it. The

and meen and the stars will halt with it. The trumpet, the trumpet!

Peal the first: Under its power the sea will stretch itself out dead, the white foam on the lip, in its crystal sarcephagus, and the mountains will singger and reel and atumble and fall into the valleys never to rise. Under one puff of that last cyclone all the candles of the sky will be blown out. The trumpet, the trumpet!

Peal the second: The alabaster halls of the air will be filled with those who will throng up from all the cemeteries of all the agos—from Greyfriar's churchyard, and the Roman catacomb; from Westminster abbay, and from the coral crypts of oceanic cave; and some will rend off the bandage of the Egyptian mummy, and others will remove from their brow the garland of the green seaweed. From the north, and the south, and the cast, and the west, they come. The dead! The trumpet, the trumpet!

Peal the third: Amid surging clouds and

wings of attendant angels will be spread for upward flight. The fiery throne of judgment will become a dim and a vanishing cloud. The configgration of divine and angelic magnificence will roll back and off. The day for which all other days are made has closed, and the world has burned down, and the last cinder has gone out, and an angel flying on errand from world to world will poise long enough over the dead earth to chant the funeral litany as he cries, "Ashes to ashes!"

That judgment leaf in your heart I seize hold of this moment for cancellation. In your city halls, the great book of mortgages has a large margin, so that when the mortgager has paid the full amount he puts down on that margin the payment and the cancellation, and though that mortgage demanded vast thousands before, now it is null and void. So I have to tell you that that leaf in my heart and

though that mortgage demanded wast thousands before, now it is null and void. So I bave to tell you that that leaf in my heart and in your heart, that leaf of judgment has a wide margin for especialistic. There is only one hand in all the universe that can touch that margin. That head this moment is lifted to make the record null and void forever. It may be a trembling hand, for it is a wounded hand; the nerves were cut and fithe muscles were laccerated. That record on that leaf was made in the black ink of condemnation; but if cancellation takes place, it will be made in the red ink of secrifice. O, judgment-bound brother and sister! let Christ this moment hring to that record complete and glorious especiation. This moment in an outburst of impassioned prayer, ask for it. You think it is the fluttering, of that leaf.

I sak you not to take from your iron safe your last will and testament, but I ask for something of more importance than that. I sak you not to take from your private papers that letter so sacred that you have put it away from all hument eyesight, but I ask you for something of more meaning than that.

from all humen eyesight, but I ask you for something of more meaning than that. That leaf, that judgment leaf in my heart, that judgment leaf in your heart, which will

facide our condition, after this world shall have five thousand million years been swept out the heavens, an extinct planet, and time itself will be so long post that on the ocean of eternity it will seem only as now seems a ripule on the Atlantic ole on the Atlantic

When the goats in vile herd start for the barren mountains of death, and the sheep in fleece of snowy whiteness, and bleating with fleece of snowy whiteness, and bleating with joy, move up the terraced hills to join the lambs already playing in the high pastures of celestial altitude, oh, may you and I be, close by the Shepherd's crook! "When the Son of man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall he sit upon the throne of His glory, and before Him shall be gathered all nations, and Ho shall separate there were former than a shankard direction. sathered all nations, and Ho shall separate them one from another, as a shephered divideth the sheep from the goats."

Ch, that leaf, that one leaf in my heart, that one leaf in your heart. That leaf of judgment. Oh, those two tremendous words at the last! "Come!" "Go!" As though the overhanging heavens were in the cup of a great bell, and the stars were welded into salivery torque and aways from side to cup of a great bell, and the stars were welded into a silvery tongue and swung from side to side until it struck, "Come!" As though all the great guns of eternal disaster were dis-charged at once, and they boomed forth in one resounding cannonade of "Go!" Arith-metical sum in simple division. Eternity the dividend. The figure two the divisor. Your unalterable destiny the quotient.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is a standard work and authority in the United States on the definition of words. So is the "Science of Life" on the subjects which it treats—Nerveus Debility and Exhausted Vitality—and it requires only a perusal of its pages to bear out these facts. How to obtain this invaluable work will be found in the advertisement in another column of this paper.



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RATES FROM \$35 00 PER MONTH. Prices gov-



TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING JUST COMPLETED MY CONTRACT
has been appoved and accepted by the capite
cemmissioners, I respectfully call the attentio

of the public to the fact that I am still in the stone business,
I am prepared to do all kinds of rubble stone work, range work, or finish and build abuttments, walls for bridges, etc.
I can furnish concrete or macadam from the crusher, or at the crusher. I will do any of the above described work on short notice and living prices.
I have on hand about 1,500 yards of fine screenings in the form of gravel, suntable for front yard walks, wagon ways or sidewalks.
I also have on hand 10,000 yards of rubble stone of all sizes, for sale either at the quarry or to be delivered.

Parties wanting any of the above articles, can make a good bargain by calling on me.

M. E. MAHER.
No. 11 Mitchell St.



GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY. -AND-Gainesville, Jefferson & Southern R. B. Co.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNERS. THE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED TO THE Georgia and the Cainesville, Jefferson and South Bailroad Companies this season, cover cotton to the extent that the railroad companies are liable as common carriers, only. After the cotton is discharged from cars, the liability of these companies, as common carriers, cases.

Agents will notify all parties interested, and distribute these circulars to all shippers and consignees at their stations.

E. R. DORSEY, St. General Freight Agent.



Mrs. Mary B. Welch, Teacher of Domesti Reconomy at the Iowa State Agricultural College, says:



AUCTION SAL- LAWYER

A FINE BED-ROOM SUIT, BLACK Wan marble top, including every article wast a hed room, at private sale chesp. Cau be se 161 Ivy corner of Cain. D. P. Ellis, auctione Marletta street.

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED-A COMPETENT BAND TEACHER
and Eb cornet blower. Address Cornet Band,
Dawson, Ga., stating salary desired. MACHINIST WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO Is a good machinist. Address with reference, stating see and experience, W. W. Clocx, Lagrange, Ga.

A MALE TEACHER WANTED AS ASSISTANT in college classes. Address, stating age, vusifications, experience, salary expected, etc., V. E. Orr. Price, Hilliard Institute, Forsyth, Ga. HELP WANTED-Females.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK AT 243 DECATUR at. Needed at once. 22 SITUATIONS WANTED-Males.

WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A bistclass cutter, one who theroughly under-stands the business, would like to have a situation by September .6th. Address Outtor, Constitution office.

A TRAINED YOUNG MERCHANT, 33 YEARS old, energetic and experienced, is looking for a position. In dry goods, ciothing, shoes, fancy goods, etc.; could take charge of any department or an entire business; very best references as to efficiency and bonesty. Address this week "Thorough," Constitution.

WANTED-Miscellaneous. WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 18 ironeled mortgage notes, waiving homesteed and the garnishment of wages.

WANTED—ALL THE HUSKS AND WHEAT straw in the country. At auta Mattress Factory, No. 7 Culver street, at the old Barracks. '19 WANTED—600 YOUNG MEN TO PREFACE themselves for octive business life, by attending Boore's Business University, 25 and 28 Kast Alabama street. Night school September 14. Terms moderate.

WANTED-Agents

WANTED-LOCAL AGENTS AND CANVAS-was for our new quilting frame for sewing machines, outsells anything. Address J. W. Clay-ton, manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. A GENTS WANTED—FOR "LIFE AND SER-vices of General Grant;" the most salable edi-tion published; ove again reports 200 orders for the first week; books now ready for delivery; sand 75 cents for outfit. G.W. Borland Publishing com-pany, 108 State St., Chicago, Ili.

MONEY TO LOAN-MONEY CAN EX BOR-rowed in sums of \$300 to \$1,000 on Atlanta real estate on five years' time, with the privilege of paying at any time desired by applying to C. P. N. Barker, 31% Peachtree.

WANTED-Boarders. PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DE Well to consult this column.

Instruction.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL, 76 N. FORSYTH ST. Atlanta, Ga.—instruction thorough and practical. For catalogue address T. Æ. Means.

M OORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. NOS. 28 and 28 East Alabama street. Night session begins September 14th. Instructions in booksceping, writing, arithmetic, etc. Over 3,000 students in business. Circulars free. Business Opportunities. AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN HAS A FEW thousand dollars he wishes to invest in some legitimate and paying business. Chas Robill, this office.

POR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG Store in Albany, Ga. Good, pure, fresh stock, consisting of drugs generally, paints, cilis, yar-nishes, brushes, cigars, tobacco, lamp goods, win-dow glass, and fancy articles with good will, and a fine established trade. Terms reasonable. Resson for selling, ill health. Stock will invoice between \$7,000 and \$3,000. F. C. Jones, Albany, Gs.

PORSALE—COTTON WAREHOUSE AND TWO good stores for \$5000.00 cash. Situated in the best little town in East Alabams to do a general supply business. Apply to Andrews & Co., La-Fayette, Ala.

FOR SALE-Building Material. NOTICE-CONTRACTORS AND BUILD \$83-We have for sale cheap a large lot of sast filled with glass, different sizes. Exposition Cotton Mills. TUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, KILN DRY

Humphries st., and E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.; office, 48 Marietta. FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, ctc.

FOR RENT-CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE room. No. 99 South Broad street, from October fi. st. Apply at premises. TOR RENT-RESIDENCE CORNER FOR SYTH and Brotherton, nine rooms, including kitchen, bath and servant rooms. Residence Brotherton near Whitehall street nine rooms including hitchen, bath and servants rooms. Apply to Assort Hang, 86 Alabama street.

TOR RENT-THE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE AND Fitchen No. 368 South Pryor street, with the privilege of a two acre vegetable garden, attached ready for use. Call at M. Rich & Bros.' dry goods store.

HAVE FOR RENT AN ELEGANT'S ROOM house furnished or unfarnished, No. 200 Brutevard. Modern conveniences. Good water, near street cer line, and in every way a comtorishle, nice home. G. W. Adair. FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY, week or month, everything new and last class. St. George Hotel, 16% whitehall street.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT-STORE NO. 64 POPLAR STREET, Macon, Ga. Has been occapied as a harness store for the past 5 years by W.R. Kent, and is specially fitted up for that purpose, with show cases, shelving and counters. The bast stand in the city of Macon. Apply to J.S. Schofield, Macon, Ga. sep2—dlw

FOR SALE-Jerseys. o FINE HALF JARSEY COWS WITH YOUNG Calves, for sale; rich milkers; apply at No. 27 Marietta street. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 3t

PLAM JOHNSON, SON & CO. ARE DAILY RE-ceiving and distributing apples, ontons Irish and sweet postatoes, chickens, egg, butter of choloe type, seed type, corn, oats and such other talugs as our market affords. They are sole agents for O. B. Thompson's apple vinegar.

FOR SALE, Miscellaneous. FOR SALE-LOW AND ON EASY TERMS, A full set of Appleton's Encyclopedias in periect condition. Address B. S. Crane 26% East Ala-

A BOOK OF 100 IRONOLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution. LOST.

LOST-AN OLD FASHIONED WATCH SEAL, with engraved arms. Valuable reward for its recovery. Nash, 44 Marietta st. MISCELLANEOUS.

PINE PASTURE FOR HORSES AND MULES, from farm on McDonough road, three miles from passenger depot, to per month, in advance, R. H. Knapp, real estate agent. FOR SALE-Real Estate.

FOR SALE—19 BUILDING LOTS AVERAGING about 50x 90 feet, between Houston and I liwin aircets on west side Air Line railroad. Price 5200 to 8000 per lot: one-third cash and balance in installments. W. P. Pattillo. WATENMELONS.

A CAE AUGUSTA MELONS WILL BE OFFINED AFFORM MODELS MELONS WILL BE OFFINED AFFORM A CO.

like, the Best in the World,

Continent.

RATES FIRST TO THE RESERVE TO THE RE





W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 1st, 1885.



*Tcan unhesitating commend the Chartes Oak Range, with the wonderful wire gauze oven door, made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles F. Filley, as the best cooking apparatus within my knowledge, and one that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may

HE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Weekly. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER

MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS ERADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER. AND WILL BY FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. ONDENC & CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS BOLICITED FROM A LL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAVABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

Indications for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m: Occasional local rains; fresh northeasterly winds, high on the Carolina coast and nearly ssionary temperature. East Gulf: Occasional light local rains on coast fair weather in the interior; variable winds, generally easterly and nearly stationary temperature.

THE appearance of the first issue of the Campaign, a democratic paper edited by Page McCarty, was signalized by the firing of one hundred guns on the old city hall lot in Richmond.

THE health officer of Brooklyn has been investigating lager beer. He says it is not genuine lager. It is sold when it is too fresh. It contains bicarbonate of sods put in to make it foam. It is drawn through brass or copper faucets, and deposits of the corroded metal get into the liquid making it highly injurious. Among the drugs used are aloes, quassia and nux vomica. Beer drinkers will have to be careful what they drink.

TEARING DOWN THE BLOODY SHIRT. George Hoadly, of Ohio, is a man from heel taps to hat. He is reported to be a sick man. If he is, some of our healthy statesmen cught to find out what his malady is and then study up on contagion.

His reply to Senator Sherman's sections speech is keen, incisive and unanswerable. He not only tears down the bloody shirt from the pole on which Sherman had hung it, but wears the pole to splinters over Sherman's shoulders. His speech ought to be printed by the million copies and sent to every home in America.

We cannot be mistaken in our belief that Governor Hoadly's cause is no less unanswerable than his speech. He stands up for peace between the sections, harmony, reconciliation. This is bound to come. It is already here, and it is bound to endure People who followed the stars and stripes under the leadership of Grant and old Tecnmseb, are too brave to follow the bloody shirt rag in the hands of John Sherman.

It is true, there has been a war between the north and the south. It was a bloody war, and a stubborn one. But it was a manly and open war. It was fought under flags, in open fields; and under civilized usages. It was fought so bravely that each side won the respect of the other. And when it was over the soldiers of either side went home, feeling that there would be no more war between the sections.

That has been more than twenty years sgo. And yet there are politicians desperate enough to attempt to revive the fury of conflict, and once more array the passions of the north against the south. If they succeed in doing this-if they reverse the vardict of national peace and universal good will which was recorded in the election of Cleveland-they will wreak untold mischief. It is hardly too much to say that they would. as Governor Hoadly hints, inaugurate the policy of England towards Ireland, and attempt to put the south into actual dependency. This policy, experience shows, always goes from had to worse, and leads to

final chaos and ruin. But this can never come. Our confidence in the wisdom and the patriotism of the people of Ohio is unwavering. They will elect Hoadly and rebuke Sherman. They will tear down the bloody shirt from its pole and bury it, and repeat the lesson written in the blood of five years war, that no flag but the stars and stripes can float over American soil and command the allegiance of American citizens, and that flag will stand as the emblem forever of a reunited

and happy and harmonious union. THE RAILROAD COMMISSION LAW. The proposed legislation on the railroad commission has stirred up the newspapers in the state, and these organs of public opinion are practically unanimous in their views. Indeed, we cannot now recall an instance where they have been more nearly unanimous in their opinions. Almost without exception (so far as their comments have fallen under our observation) they believe there ought to be some modification of the powers of the commission.

The mass of the people, as we will show, are in favor of this conservative legislation. They are driven to this view on account of the condition of affairs in Georgia. No man inside the state is willing to subscribe a dollar to build a railroad, and foreign capital is unwilling to invest money in railroad property here, because its owners know that they can get twice the rate on money invested in South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina.

We are not in favor of abolishing the commission, but we are in favor of a modification of its powers. We have not the slightest doubt that these powers have already been the means of injuring railroad property in Georgia to some extent, and that they constitute a menace to those who would otherwise invest money in new lines.

We have sustained the commission and propose still to sustain it within the limits suggested and set up by experience. The esition of THE CONSTITUTION from the first has been that the law under which the commission was established should be given a full and fair trial. Hundreds of times we have alluded to it in these columns as an experiment, and we have insisted that the experiment should be free from any difficulty or embarrassment that the railroads might seek to throw in the way. We have been in favor of a law that would keep the scales of justice equally balanced between the people and the railreads-a law that would result in finding and upholding the equities of the

The experiment has been tried-fully tried-and those who have watched it with impartial eyes are compelled to admit that dec

the powers given to the commission, no matter how cautiously or judiciously they are exercised, are too large. There is absolutely no check on the powers of the commission except the discretion of the board itself, and the failure to exercise this discretion at the proper time might be the means of impairing the railroads of the state to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We need not say that the railroad policy of the state does not contemplate such a result as this. Indeed, we may go further than this, and say that the railroad policy of the state does not contemplate a condition of things that could, by any possibility, lead to such a result.

It is settled, beyond dispute, that the state has the right to control the railroad corporations in so far as such control is necessary o the protection of the people; but it never has been and never will be settled that the state has the right to injure or to even threaten the rights of the railroads. On more than one occasion the board of commission has alluded to its large power, and the members thereof are on record as suggesting such modification of the law as will give the roads

the right of appeal. First and last there has been a good deal said about the railroad policy of the state. That policy may be summed up in a wordthere shall be no unjust discriminations against individuals or communities on the part of the railway corporations. This is what the organic law contemplates and all that it contemplates. This is what was intended by the legislature that gave force and effect to the mandate of the constitution, and all that was intended. The individual, as well as communities, can be amply protected by the commission under the operations of a law that will neither prevent the construction of new lines nor threaten the prosperity of those that are already in oper-

THE PROBLEM OF CHEAP LIVING. As the struggle for existence grows fiercer under the unfavorable conditions of overproduction and a crowded population, the question of cheap living becomes of the utmost importance to the masses.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in his paper read before the American association for the advancement of science, showed that the people who need money most spend sixty per cent of what they make for food, leaving only forty per cent for rent, clothing, sickness and other expenses. Of course there can be no prosperity for the great mass of our laboring people if this ratio between

earnings and expenses is to be maintained. The first solution of the problem suggested is chesper food. On this branch of the subect the Philadelphia Telegraph says:

In the way of cheaper supplies, it is certain he possibilities of rice have not begun to be gauged in this country. There are lands where he people practically live on that grain, nor is the ready answer to the argument-that such countries are semi tropical, admitting of light diet uite conclusive, since in China, for example there are many varieties of climate, while the hinese of all sections thrive equally well upon ice. Americans eat too much rich, high-price ood,-of that there is no doubt. They could consume a third less meat than they do, and be all the better for the abstinence in health and pocket. But this of itself will not answer the ifficulty. Cheaper foods must be devised, and if no staples remain undiscovered, combinations oust be invented; either that, at least, or the shabby genteel must grow "poor," and the poor

These suggestions deserve favorable consideration, and an effort should also be made in every city and town to establish one or more places where people who buy small quantities of fuel, flour, pork, coffee, sugar, etc., may purchase at the same rate paid by their wealthy neighbors who lay in their supplies in large quantities. It is not right make a man pay half a dozen n an article simply because he has not the cash in hand'to make large purchases. As our Philadelphia contemporary remarks, the subject is an enormous one, and not to be satisfactorily discussed within the limits of a newspaper editorial.

THEY say that Foraker, of Ohio, can talk any rowd to sleep.

A PARTY of the name of Hickupenlooper, who was once accidently elected to something or other in Obio, is still drinking beer with Deacon Smith Cincinnati. Hoopupenlicker is a republican y trade, being paid a comfortable salary of \$10 a ear to control the German vote of Cincinnati.

THE New York Tribune calls attention to the act that the last report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows a marked decrease in the onsumption of whisky. Other curious evidence of the influence of commercial and industrial deression upon the habits of the people appears in evenue from taxes on tobacco. The revenue rom cigars decreased about 2 per cent. That is to say, instead of smoking about 3,455,619,000 cigars n a year the people appear to have smoked about 3,358,447,000 during the last year. In 1884 the conumption was about 61 cigars for each person, and in 1885 about 58 cigars. But elgarrettes being cheaper, the consumption of these increased about 17 per cent, or about 150,000,000 in number, so that stead of smoking about 16 eigarrettes in 1884 for every inhabitant, it appears that the people moked about 18 for every person in 1885. There was also an increase of about 5.000.001 pounds in

consumed. WE trust that every merchant of Atlanta and f Corgia is doing all in his power to promote trade with Cincinnati. The republican organ of that city, with the support and sympathy of the merchants and business men, are denouncing the outhern people as assassing and bulldozers, and it seems to us that we ought to retaliate by throwing a very large volume of business into the laps of the Cincinnati business men.

"ARCHIBALD FORBES," SRYS & CUrrent parsgraph writes as if an American gentleman were a freak of nature." Now, then, who is Arch?

THE Cincinnati Enquirer devotes three or four ong columns to the reports of the transactions o the Wall street gamblers.

A SHORT time ago a young man advertised in a Philadelphia paper for some method by which he could aid his memory. A slip of this advertisement was sent to a prominent actor, who at one ater, when stock companies had not disappeared from the city. A characteristic reply was received to the note of inquiry, inclosing the slip, as follows: "There is but one sid to memory, viz., practice. If a man possesses any faculty of remembering at all, as most people do, it can be developed by practice, and by practice alone-just as the tender muscles of an amateur, who could not held up his own weight for five minutes, can be so hardened as to enable him to keep a colt suspended for that length of time by one arm. Practice makes perfect, This is true with regard to memorizing almost anything else." This same nce performed a feat in memorizing which would cause amazement and incredulity in the minds of most people if told of it. He was at the time a member of the Walnut street stock com

and the regular company was cast to support him in a round of characters, one of the plays being entirely new. There were five plays in all, and our friend was cast in four of them for leading parts which he had never played before. He was given just four days in which to memorize his parts and learn the business. In two days and a half after he got the books in his possession he had memorized them all, and repeated them line or line perfectly to a friend, who gave him the cues, a day before the first rehearsal. The first ime this actor was called on to memorize a part of 400 words it took him an entire day. There s a United States serator who once thought that had no memory at all. He got into the habit dictating speeches to his private secretary and memorizing them. Gradually he mproved to such an extent that he was able, in a few hours, to memorize a long address, requiring two hours for its delivery. It is a mistake for man to suppose that his memory is worthless and treacherous. The faculty is a latent one and an be developed to a remarkable extent. Judi-

cious practice is all that is necessary. A RECENT picture of the Genesta shows that her mainmast is seventeen hundred feet high. JOHN SULLIVAN says that he knocked McCaffrey

believe in such nonsense. Those who are nearest to John Sherman say that he never will forget his dear Miss Liza

out in three rounds. McCaffrey, however, doesn't

WHEN news is dull in New York the boys get up fresh batch of rumors about the Heraid and Mr. Bennett, its proprietor. The latest rumor is that John W. Mackey is negotiating for the purchase of the paper. Joe Howard, the well known journalist, takes no stock in the story. He says the Herald now yields an annual profit of a million dolars, and he sees no reason why Bennett should sell it. Another rumor is that Mr. Bennett recent discovered that his staff spent a good portion of their time drinking at a popular drug store and dered the practice discontinued. Mr. Howard pronounces this an understatement of facts. What Mr. Bennett did was to order pipes laid from the drug store to the Herald office, so that when his employes desired a drink they had simply to apply thair mouths to the faucets.

HALSTEAD is now engaged in a raid on Jefferson Davis. It is a curious fact that Halstead made no raids on Mr. Davis during the war. He stopped raiding when he heard a gun go off, and retired to the Miami valley, where he composed a book of very tough juvenile poetry.

MES, LOGAN SAYS that John's book is in press We had supposed that John had concluded to spare the country.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

MRS. LANGTRY is playing to cheap prices in Rest London Lapy Brassey will publish an illustrated

errative of the recent cruise of the yacht Sunbeam, on which Mr. Gladstone sailed. THE Archduchess Gisela, of Bavaria, daugh

er of the emperor of Austria, has set her face ternly against crincline and bustles. A Texas judge is accused of plagiarizing eart of Washington's farewell address and deliver-

ing it to the deeply impressed country bar as a A FRENCHMAN recently distinguished himself by bequeathing to the Mazarin library a colection of 3,500 specimens of bad French written

y membars of the academy. BISHOP GREEN, of Mississippi, publishes a etter from Colonel F. D. Grant, stating that the story of Jeff Davis's attempt to escape in female parel, was inserted in a newspaper article by istake and will not appear in "General Graut's

THE yeoman of the guard, who are stationed n the old tower of London, have worn practically the same style of uniform since the establishment of the corps in 1485 by Henry VII. The new cabi-net has ordered a new costume, more modera, but the London papers are protesting against any

In Greenland attempts have been made to raise some of the common plants of our gardens At the Danish station of Godthanb (latitude 61") At the Danian station of Goddman (latitude 64°) close to the open sea, turnips, radishes, lettuces and parsley are almost the only plants that can be cultivated with any success. Attempts have been made to outlivate potatoes, but the tubers never attain a size larger than marbles and are only grown and eaten as curiosities. Under the most favorable circumstances, green peas produce shells, in which the peas are barely recognizable.

Ex-Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, who in New York, is represented as saying that the next contest for United States senator in Kennext contest for United States senator in Kentucky will be the most remarkable struggle ever
known in the history of the state. Governor
Knott, Secretary of State McKenzie, senator Beck,
Speaker Carlisle, ex-Chief-Justice Lindsay, the
Hon. William Sweeney. Congressman Breckinridge and ex-Governor James B. McCreary, now
apparently the conspicuous favorite of the administration in the distribution of favor, are all caudidates. The fight, he believes, will narrow down
to a contest between Messrs. Carlisle, Beck, Lindsay and McCreary.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Reader, Athens. Tenn : Is there any general atural law regulating earthquakes? M. DeLaunay, the scientist who has made such larming carthquake predictions for the coming year, has for four years past been studying the subject in Japan. In Japan they have an earthuake every day, but the disturbance is generally a mild character. DeLaunay after a careful study of the mysterious forces at work under the earth's crust, thus summarizes his conclusions: 1. There is no direct relation beween volcanie and seismic centers. 2. A mounain range is an almost perfect barrier or limit to earthquakes. 3. Earthquakes are nearly twice as requent in cold weather as in hot. 4. There is no marked coincidence in the occurrence of the shocks with the phases of the moon, although a small increase is found at low water. It will be seen that some of the conclusions are at variance with the imperfect and hazardous hypotheses which were formerly advanced.

Rock Me to Sleep. Subscriber, Oxford, Ala.: Please give a place in our columns to "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." The following is the poem requested by our

correspondent: Rockward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight, Make me a child again just for tonight!

Mother. come back from the echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore;

Kiss from my forehead the jurrows of care, smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;

Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;—

Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of the years! I am so weary of toil and of tears.— Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,— Take them, and give me my childhood again I have grown weary of dust and decay,— Weary of flinging my soul wealth away; Weary of sowing for others to reap;— Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you! Many asummer the grass has grown green, Rlossomed and fadeo, our faces between: Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain, Long I tonight for your presence again. Come from the silence so long and so deep;—Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

No love like mother love ever has shone; No cther worship abides and endures. Fisithful, unselfsh, and patient like yours; None like a mother can charm away pain Slumber's soft calms. ome, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold

Fall on your shoulders again as of old; Let it drop over my forehead tonight. Shading my faint eyes away from the light; For with its sunny edged shadows once more Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore; Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sween;— Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long since I has listened your inliaby song; sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem. Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem. Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace, with your light lashes just sweeping my face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep.—
Rock me to alcon, mother,—rock me to alcop!

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL, Still More Light on the Railroad Question From the State Press. From the Fort Gaines Tribune.

The provisions of the bill, we think, are a decided improvement over the old system. There was rather too much power formerly in the hands of the commissioners. From the Fort Valley Mirror and Advertiser.

One of the most important measures before the legislature is the question of the power of the railroad commission, which are almost universally road commission, which are almost universally conceded to be unlimited and arbitrary. The matter has had considerable consideration by the legislature, and the senate railroad committee has reported favorably the bill which we print elsewhere in this issue. This bill is considered fair to both people and railroads, and as far as we cau see is a most exemplary bill, and we hope will pass. It has been favorably commented on by the press of the state almost without exception. From the Brunswick Advertiser and Appeal.

The senate railroad committee, after much labor and research, have agreed upon a bill labor and research, have agreed upon a bill which, upon perusal, teems to meet the necessities of the case, both in behalf of the people and the railroads. All the former ask is to be protected from oppression by the monopolites, and the latter only beg that their very existence shall not be squeezed out of them, but that they be allowed a fair compensation for the use of the capital invested. This bill, it seems to us, will be fair and just to all parties concerned, and work no bardship to any one. Its passage will doubtless give great satisfaction both to the railroads and the people.

From the West Point Press. In this issue we print the full text of the rail-In this issue we print the full text of the rati-road bill now pending before the legislature of Georgia. It is a comprehensive bill and contem-piates the correction of very glaring evils, and looks to the good of the people. If the commis-sion were but an advisory board, simply as in Al-abama and some other states, the bill might lose some of its force as a wise and eillient meas-ure; but the power of the Georgia commission being more enlarged, we are inclined to indorse the measure as both practicable and beneficial.

from the Calhoun County Courier. The bill is amendatory to the bill creating the ommission, and defining its powers, and in our commission, in definition all concerned. If the bill becomes a law the railroads will get what they have been fighting for since the creation of the commission, i. e. equality before the courts. The perpetiation of unjust discrimination by the railroads will be as impossible under the provisions of this bill as under the bill which it is designed

From the Carroll County Times. The important feature of the proposed bill i

he repeal of that part of the present law (code the repeal of that part of the present law (code 1926 and 7120) which empowers the commissioners to prescribe, in the first instance, the rates of earlying both freight and passengers and charges for other service on all roads operating in the state, and the substitution of provisions more in accord with American ideas of the rights of property and private rights in general. We think the bill a good one, and that it should be passed. Laws on this subject have hardly gone beyond the experimental stage, and will take time to perfect them so as to overcome all the difficulties in the way of their satisfactory operation. The present bill is, in our judgment, a step in advance.

From the North Georgia Times, (Spring Place.)

From the North Georgia Times, (Spring Place.) The above is but a brief synopsis of the bill now pending in the legislature and which we hope vill pass. The most important change in the resent law, is the right of either party to appeal

From the Toccoa News. The question of amending the law in referer co to the railroad commission has referer co to the railroad commission has been considerably agitated. We are in favor of liberal legislation in reference to all business interests. We are in favor of such lesislation as will encourage railroad enterprises, and we think the correct medium between the roads and the peeple would be a fair and reasonable profit on honest investment. The powers of the commission at present appear to us to be too arbitrary. Our only objection to the commission, as it now stands is that its decisions are fund—no triment of the people. We think there do be restrictions, or some reviewing author-August the 18th, the senate railroad come agreed to a bill to alter and amoud the act ug the commission. This bill is unquesting the commission. This bill is unques-

From the Griffin Sun That some change is needed cannot be doubted by any unprejudiced, thinking person who has insidered the subject. An in a word, put the arry to the last degree, and in a word, put the anagement of the vast railroad property in the ate at the mercy of the three commissioners, and to the a policy is almost necessarily fatal to the sperity of the roads now in existence, and to building of new ones. Every reason of fairide for an appea nmissioners. We hope the change in the law

From the Marion County Clipper name of all that is just and equitable? From the Sylvania Telephone.

Railroads, in our judgment, have the right or hould have it to charge such prices for freight and passenger carrying as will insure them a fair nuneration for the capital invested and the From the Thomasville Times.

The commission in one of their late reports ecommended that an appeal be allowed by either recommended that an appear be allowed by either side where they felt the decision was unjust or oppressive. The senate bill now pending gives this right of appeal. It also allows the roads to make their own schedule of rates; these, however, to be expended from to an established tribunal, if any feel that the rates are unjust. There appears to be a very gederal feeling throughout the state in favor of modifying the law.

DR. TALMAGE ABROAD. An English Pen-Portrait and an laterview

With Him. A reporter of the London Pall Mall Gazette had n interview recently with Dr. Talunage in regard to its recent sensational and prurient publica tions. The following is a part of the report:

"Now," said Dr. Talmage, 'in my opinion you baye done enormous good. Your revelations have been read in every corner of the universe and have set men thinking. In the states they are, I am fold, the common subject of conversation (for I was away when they appeared), but I have read them carefully and have discussed them from every point of view with many people, fellow travelers by land and sea, who generally approve of the course that has been taken. Do I believe in their truth? Why, I have only been in London for a few days, and since my last visit, some years ago, I am absolutely appalled at the increase of vice in the Strand alone. You say that obloquy has been heaped upon you. Notice it not. Agitate! agitate! Shall you stay your hand now that you have done this thing? No! no! no! Send forth your preachers into the public places and tell your people the truth. You want six John Knoxes and six John Wesleys to sow the good seed in the barren places of the world. Agitate and go on agitating. Good seed bears fruit slowly. You have shaken the world—sown the seed of a moral revolution. Agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate! agitate no men and the aristocrast six."

"It has been said, Dr. Talmage, that we have pandered to pruriency by the plain language that has been used in setting forth these horrors, that much might have been suppressed."

"There are only two methods.! take it, of dealing with such matters—the Byronical and the Biblical. Had you employed the first, the accusations leveled against the paper would have been just, but you employed the right, the only straightforward and prorer method of stating your facts in the most telling manner, and the only manner to drive the horrible truths home to the community. That, at any rate, is my opinion, which you asked for."

Dr. Talmage has a strking lace, with features that remind one of Charles Kingley and Dr. Farrar, a low, broad forchead, thin brown hair, pentially linked withgary, carefully brushed, for the elequent divine boasts no wild and unkempt locks, characterist bave done enormous good. Your revelations have been read in every corner of the universe and have

he has thin, dark, straggling whiskers, which grow grayer and whiter as they join the hair, dark blue eyes, deep set, full of fire and expression when he warms to his subject, a look of concentration accentuated by the shaggy eyebrows, a face marked with the lines of thought. The doctor smiles sometimes and revesis a set of perfect feeth, and more than conce, when recounting some of his adventures, breaks, out into a hearty laugh, the hearthress of which is perhaps rather subdued by the knowledge of his evangelistic function. Now and then his right hand finds itself between the folds of his coat, and rests there for a moment twitching spasmodically. He speaks, by the way, with an accent American, of course, but not too arroup American, and "guesses," though he never "bets."

have sounded the tocsin of alarm in every family and brought the blood to the face of every righ

have sounded the tocsin of alarm in every family, and brought the blood to the face of every right thinking man. You say that some declined to allow your paper to lie in their parlors and drawingrooms for fear of contaminating their young sons and daughters. But how else are you to warn them? You cennot say to your children: There's a great evil of which you must beware, but I cannot tell you what that evil is? If you warn them against gambling, you point out to them the evil of gambling and the ruin which follows. So I take it you must deal with this horrible sin. This is no time for shamedfaced delicacy. You ask for a parallel. Take the case of Boss, Tweed. He stole miflions from the public exchequer, to common knowledge. For a time no one spoke. It was not until the scandal become too notorious that action was taken. There were many Boss Tweeds. Tweedism grew by force of example, until the evil had to be grappled with, not in one town alone, but many. Vigilance committees were formed, and it became known that Tweedism was not to be condoned. So it is with the question of vice. It flourishes for a time, and grows by flourishing. But a time comes at last when some man, bolder than his fellows, takes the matter in hand. Publicity and agitation are two mighty swords."

BERCHER ON TEMPERANCE. Moral Means the Only Ones Effective to Supplant Appetites.

From the Christian Union.

To a Mother: You have asked the Christian Union not to publish your letter; yet, it might have come from any other mother. It is the echo of myriad mothers' hearts. On almost every street corner, in every village street, the net is set for the unwary. What mother can be sure that her nestling will never be caught in it? How many boys have looked out of laughing eyes into loving eyes of five, and out of eyes red with drink into eyes red with weeping at twenty-five? What mother can be sure of her own boy? No wonder she catches at any and every remedy that offers her a safeguard!

But there is but one safeguard; and it is neither rohibition nor the pledge.

Both probibition and the pledge may be means to that useful end; both may help you to that which is the only and final remedy, but neither i that remedy. Prohibition aims to remove temp tation from the tempted, to shut up the grog sho to close the club, to banish wine from the table as well as from the counter; even to exclude it from the Lord's table as well as from the counter. There shall be no more stemptations, then there will be no more sin. Now, to exclude temptation from a weak nature while the nature is growing stronger is often an excellent thing to do. You may keep plum in an ine briste asylum, you may keep him in an ine briste asylum, you may migrate with him to Main sea, voyage, you may migrate with him to Main. to close the club, to banish wine from the tabl depends on keeping tempision. The please of the is not safe. God has made life full of temptations, and no monastery cell was ever so built as to keep tempision permanently out. The pleage, on the other hand, is the premise of the tempted not to yield to temptation. To secure from failen men a promise of reform is the first step toward reform, but this is all; it is not reform. To secure that he secure from a yet unfallen man a promise that he will not fall, is a first step toward security, but it is only a first step; it is not security. You do well tol train your boy not to use alcoholic liquors in any shape. They are generally needless and always dangerous to the young. But that training is not a sleguard. Thousands upon thousands of young men have been trained at home never to touch or taste or see wine, who have gone out to fall victims to debauchery the first year of their homeless life.

No man can ever be made secure from any sin No man can ever be made secure from any sin by having temptation kept from him, or by resolving to keep himself from temptation. He is sale only when he is strong enough to oversome it. There is only one safeguasd against intemperance—Paul's "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit"—and the first half of the text is valueles without the other half. There is no specific for intemperance, any more than there is for covetousness, or ambition, or price, or vainighery, or licentiousness, or any other wickedness. There are not two Saviors—one for intemperance, and the other for the remaining sins on the catendar. There is but one Saviour—ne who gave men power to become the sons of God. There is no short cut to self-control; there is no both in which you can plunge your Achilles and have him arrow-proof.

him arrow-ptool.

What is intemperance? It is the triumph of
the spimal over the intellectual and moral; the
appetite is master the soul is enslaved. The
drunkerd is in the condition of France during the
Reign of Terror. The mob has the mastery of the
time The proper is turned bottom side up; the both Reign of Terror. The mob has the mastery of the city. The man is turned bottom side up; the bottom is at the top, and the top is at the bottom. The only remedy is to turn him right side up again; to give intelligence and virtue the control of the city: to make the The only remedy is to turn him right side up sgain; to give intelligence and virtue the control of the city; to make the spirit master and the animal the slave; to dethrone appetite; to enthrone conscience and reason sgain. A pledge may help you to do that, so may prohibition; but neither pledge nor prohibition can take the place of that moral resolution, and neither of them can accomplish it. Any man who is liable to be swapt sway by the strength of his own heastist passions needs to be before

Every men of vigorous animal organism carries

a fety except such a change of nature as trans orms the tiger and subdues it and brings it un forms the tiger and subdues it and brings it under its master's control.

This was Christ's remedy for intemperance; is was Paul's; it is the Bible's. No other allords a safeguard; all others are merely tributory to this Intemperance is a sin; from it man cau only be redee med as they are from any other sin, neither by legislation on the one hand nor by good resolutions on the other, but by the regenerating power of God's spirit working on them. This is the only safeguard, mothers for your boys. Train them to havit, not only of temperance, but of total abstinence; but do not imagine they are "safe" except as by precept, by example, by prayer, you have trained them to be children of God. Drunkenness is a fruit of the flesh; you cannot have a safeguard

safeguard against drunke A STRANGE ENCOUNTER.

Old Antagonists Meet in Peace Before a Panorama of Their Exploits.

From the Chicago News. At the panorams of the battle of Sation in this city a few days ago, a small shrivelled up man made himself conspicuous by going around the place snivelling doloriously. He did not appear to be more than five feet high. He was d all in black, and his attenuated form, and gray whiskers gave him a peculiarly grotesque appearance. He seemed to be greatly interested in the panorsma, and as he moved from one point of view to another he igroaned and wept copiously. A tall, rawboned man approached him; he wore gray clothes and a military slouch hat, and he had the general appearance of a Missourian away from home on a holiday.

"Reckon you were at Shiloh, eh, stranger?" asked the tall, rawboned man.

sked the tall, rawboned man.

"Yes," replied the small, shrivelled up man,
"and I shall never torget it; it was the toughest
battle of the war."

"I was there," said the tall rawboned man,
"and my regiment was drawn up right over yonder where you see that clump of trees."

"You were a rebel, then?"

"I was a confederale," replied the tall, rawboned man, "and I did some right smart fighting
among that clump of trees that day."

"I remember it well," said the small, shriveled
up man, "for I was a federal soldier, and the
toughest scrimmage in all that battle was just
among that clump of trees."

"Prentiss was the yankee general," remarked
the tall, lawboned man, "and I'd have given a
pretty to have seen him that day. But, dog-on
me, the little cuss kept out of sight, and we una
came to the conclusion he was hidin' back in the
rear somewhar.

"Our bows were after Marvandule", said the

"Out boys were after Marmaduke," said the small, shrivelled up man, "for he was the rebel general and had bothered us a great deal. Butwe could get no glumpse of him—he was too sharp to come to the front, and it was lucky for him, too." "Oh, but what a serfmange it was!" said the tall, rawboned man. How the sabres clashed and how the minnles whistled!" cried the amail, shrivelled up man. The paporama brought back the old time with all the vividness of a yesterday's occurrence. The two men were filled with a strange yet beautiful enthusiesm."

iwe men were liked with a strange jet enthusiasm.
"Stranger," cried the tall, rawboued man, "we fought each other like deviis that day and we fought to atil. But the war's over now and we ain't soldiers any longer—gimme your hand!" "With pleasure," said the small, shrivelled up man, and the two clasped hands.
"What might be your name?" inquired the tall, rawboned man. ral B. M. Prentis," said the small, "The you say!" exclaimed the tall, raw-bot ed man.
"Yes," restiffmed the small shrivelled up man;

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run. A good story comes all the way from Dalls Texas, concerning Congressman Olin Wellbe who will be remembered by many of our re as a popular Atlanta lawyer, not many y back. It seems that a friend and political in porter went to call on Mr. Wellborn, the of evening. When he stepped on the porch he fa the hall door slightly siar and inside, practice back and forth, stamping the floor, through ing his arms eloquently about, talking softly be carnestly, and ever and anon running his white fingers through his ambrosial locks, the rising young statesman of the Trinity. One table, near the middle of the hall, stood a lam, its mellow light falling upon the pages of a harry pile of manuscript, which lay between Worce pile of manuscript, water ter's dictionary and Webster's unabridge ter's dictionary and of footsteps, Mr. Wellt

looked up, and rushing forward, invited the visi-"You see," said he, "I am preparing a sne on the prohibition question. It is one of the most vital issues of the day, and I consider it the duty of every public man to openly declare himself upon it. I am preparing a speech setting forth my views, and shall take occasion to delive it at an early day. I propose to speak out ier-lessly, without regard to whom it may hurt, and want my constituents to understant hat I am not afraid to meet this or any other

fissue. Am I not right, my friend?"
"Undoubtedly, Mr. Wellborn," replied the admiring visitor, "and I respect you for it. In let, consider it the duty of every public man to bilow your example. But, by the way, which aids

"Which side!" exclaimed the congress "Which side?" Why-I-ah, well, e-really my dear sir, I haven't except decided which side I shall take, but I am preparing my speech, and when I do decide on hich side to strike, I assure you the people and not be left in doubt as to how I stand!" It is now rumored around Dallas that Well. born's coming speech on prohibition will be a regular pulverizer. It is looked for with breakless expectation.

A confederate veteran said the other day: "I wish we could get rid of the law giving and-

icial limbs or the equivalent in money to r

"Because it interferes with our chances of securing employment. When I apply for a job and mention the fact that I lost an arm at Chicamanga, men frequently say to me, 'Ob, you are all

right; the state helps you along.' Now, I the little assistance given me by the state is to be perpetually a bar in the way of earning a living. wish the state would quit. I tell you, sir, a maimed confederate doesn't stand half as good a chance of getting employment now as he did be A few days ago Mr. D. O. Stewart received a tor of grapes from his father's vineyard, in Les Angeles county, California. Some of the bunches looked like impossibilities. A bunch of Totay grapes weighed five pounds and was as big as a bard

box. There were severa! four and five pound bunch es in the lot, embracing such varieties as the White Muscat, the Rose of Peru and the Mission. uite a number of our citizens have ordered cuttirgs of these wonderful grapes with a view to growing them in Georgia. It is confidently predicted that they will do well here. Ours is one of the finest vineyard states in the union, and with proper attention to this industry we may rival Sam Jones has a way of firing random shots that

s very annoying to, some people. Some years ago, when he was a new man in the ministry, a knot of country merchants sat together in a village church, grinning and winking complacen ly as Sam made hit after hit at the follies and ices of the day. Suddenly the evangelist leaned over the pulpit, and said:

"Some of you think it is a big thing to make a good trade. I tell you, my friends, you will never know how much solid damnation there is in & real good trade until you wake up in hell." The smiling merchants dropped their under jaws, and with long faces stared at each other in amazement. They have been airaid of Sam Jone

THE DEMONDAT.

How an Imp of Darkness Took Possession of a Chicago Restaurant. From the Chicago New

There was the wildest kind of excitement for a moments Thursday morning in a Calhoun place chop house. One of the features of the esablishment is a black cat, of the female gender, that has large green eyes. These eyes have an neanny appearance by reason of the fact that the hair around them is so thin that the skin is plainly visible, the entire effect being of a rembrandtish and wholly unearthly character. The respectful awe in which the average black cat, and especially one with green eyes, would be held by the colored waiters in the place has been greatly enhanced by the fact that there is yet to be discovered a dog which this particular feline cannot vanquish is a fair fight. Pugs, poodles, mongrels, bull-terriers, and Newfoundlands have in turn met and been defeated by the demon cat. The waiters avoid the animal as they would a can of dynamite, and until Thursday morning it never knew what punisbment was.

John Stearns, the mayor's brother-in-law, came in and ordered ham and eggs, stewed potatoes and cup of coffee for his breakfast. The cat purred contentedly on the bar, but finally hopped floor, rather interferring with some work the proprietor was doing, and be incautiously gave it a slap. Instead of getting out of the way after the manner of ordinar pussies, the demon cat fled wildly to the rear of the restaurant and jumped down the stairs which lead to the kitchen just as a six-foot African was ascending with the Stearns breakfast. The sight of a pair of huge green eyes sailing through the sir in his direction rather unnerved the waitet and when it was instantaneously followed by a black cat landing on the tray, and beginning is heavy and spit and elaw, filling the air with fried eggs, fragments of ham and chunks of stewel potato, the waiter sank to the floor, the tray and cat landing on top of him with a frightful crash. "Never mind about getting another breakfast," said Mr. Stearns, when the cause of the excitement had been explained to him. "I ain't superstitions as a rule, but black cats are no slouches." After awhile the cat came back, and was received with an estentatious display of friendship by the proprietor. Singry enconced in the window it said the afternoon extracting stewed postores from its cass, and winking its green eyes at the people who the restaurant and jumped down the stairs which ers, and winking its green eyes at the people w

A Seaside Lion. rom the New York Sun.

This is how they do their "Del Monte" toadying at Newport: The arrival of an English lord, a Dutch prince of

French marquis tears the aristocracy all to pieces. Then the committee on "pedigree" as-sembles to examine the new-comer's pedigree. "Is he a real marquis?" a dozen voices will ask.
"Yes," says Mrs. Van Ranselaer, "his great grandfather guillotined twenty Christians at the massacre of St. Bartholemew."

assacre of St. Parinteemew.

"No," says Mrs. Gladys Maboney, "he's a Geran prince. His mother was the morganatic wife
i Prince Charles of Braddenberg."

"O, isn't that awfui nice," says Miss McBel mont,
to have a morganatic mother. We'll give him a 'to have a morganatic dinner and a german."

A Hard Lick.

From the Augusta Chronicle. Henry Watterson's recent furious attacks on protection, and his accusation against Hon. S. J. Randali's honesty, are thus answered by the

Louisville Post: has defeated more jobs and eaved the treasury He is universally recognized as being absolute above a sordid or corrupt motive, and he nev showed the stern character of his integrity mo strikingly than when he defeated the Texas cific railroad job, in which the Courier Journ had a contingent see of \$25,600 in stock. Hence

FORE JUDGE LYNCH.

BA FOR A STAY OF PROCEED.

strange Import of Seven Sharp Notes From the Sidnight Bell-The Gathering of Infuriated Mento Try a Supposed Criminal-The Part Played by Uncle Cy, Ste.

From the Overland Monthly.

The incident I am about to relate happened ing the early days of the California gold extement, when miners' laws held supreme sway the mines, and the courts of Judge Lynch were

frequent resorts for justice. I had strolled over one evening to the cabin of peacest neighbor, Cyrus Thorne, or "Uncle " as he was generally called, to have a quie that with him before retiring for the night. The man nad come amongst us but a few mouths ore, but had in that time endeared himself t us all by his kind heart and gentle ways. The soughest and most unmanageable men in ou ampscon came to respect him from the very fac that he took no part in their wild amusement As a precemaker he was a decided success, and many a dispute amongst the miners which might have led to bloodshed had been peaceably adjus

ed by being left to him for arbitration. All we knew of his early history was from the lew hints he had himself given us. Educated for the law, he had, after a short season, retired from its practice. The reason for this, we had cause infer, was his extreme abhorrence for anythin even remotely approaching the boundaries of tiveness on this point was ridiculed by some others looked upon him as a religious enthusiast but all were agreed in this, that any statement he made was thus at once placed beyond all manne dispute or doubt.

He was too old to labor successfully at mining nt his little garden, carefully tended, brough him in many a collar; while the poultry he kept which at that time laid golden eggs in goo earnest, made up to him enough to supply all hi modest wants.

As we sat quietly falking, several pistol shot the town. We hardly gave this a passing thought, such fusiliades being of common occurrence; but when, a little later, the deep silence that sur-rounded us was broken by the thrilling sound o

when, a little later, the deep silence that sur rounded us was broken by the thrilling sound saven slow, solemn strokes on our alarm beliefer slow, solemn strokes on our alarm beliefer slow, solemn strokes on our alarm beliefer slower and over after each short interval air listlessness and apathy on our part instant vanished, for all who heard that measured ring ing knew too well its import. As far as its vibus tions reached they carried the story of some greaterine committed, and of swift retribution of follow at the hands of the vigilantes, who were heing sum mound to council by this signal.

An hour later I was seated apart from the crowd, gazing elmost entranced upon the most impressive scene I had ever witnessed. Seate upon the ground before me, with uncovered heads, were some three or four hundred men rough, uncouth characters many of them, waiting, orderly and silent, to see the just penalty of his crime inflicted upon yon poor wretch whisten red-handed, as it were. Everything was to be done decently and in order. One of their number had been selected to act as judge; a jurn had been empanelled, and, as the judge remarked "the prisoner was to have a show for his ife see number had been selected to act as judge had been empanelled, and, as the judge relithe prisoner was to have a show for his cording to law"—though what that show densping noose from the high flume nose plainly foretoid. No impatience at the sof the proceedings was manifested by the for all fears of interruption had been remattending to the telegraph line that conne with the county seat, the only point from a rescuing party could come.

The case, briefly summed up, stood til

with the county seat, the only point from which a rescuing party could come.

The case, briefly summed up, stood thus:

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The case, briefly summed up, stood thus weeks been occupied by three suspicious characters, about whom but little was known. The week seen issuing from their chaimey until long after the room bour, and the men, though often ecming from their cabin at night, he it measives alcof from all their neighbors.

Cutting affray had occurred the night before one of the gambling bouses of the town, and it proprietor of the house had sworn out a warratior the arrest of one of the occupants of this case as the agencies of the countries of this case of the town in the same of the occupants of this case.

other hunness and did not return until
nightfall; then, on approaching the cato
intro the warrant, he was shot dead by one of
intro the warrant, he was shot dead by one of
intro the warrant, he was shot dead by one of
intro the fearch was being made for him a se
watch was put upon the cabin, as a kind of
lorn hepe, which was unexpectedly rewarde
the arrest of the prisoner, who had been can
shelling cautiously in, bareheaded, pistol in he
and evidently under great excitement.
He had been roughly handled and well n
dispatched before the trial had been deal
upon, and hardly seemed conscious of the usto
of the proceedings against him while they w

trap that he might know had been laid and be taken so easily, either proves the forgotien his cunning, or that he had be some other lay, his old one of since robibly, and knew nothing of the shooting nets had been doing. Boys, said he, widen and complete change of mauner to could help noticing, "you all know my tiyou can find some good in every man, if how where to sink for it. There man in this crowd but what believes in and therefore it is no more than right the tell you of a little thing that took place the lad, when Shaky Jim rather redere. If He may he a thief, but he can things about with him that he didn't stael those marks with which him

sen how it happened.
"You know the smallpox was pretty bad in "You know the smallpox was pretty bad in ramento last summer, and spread from ther sreat many places in the minus.

The state of the state

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run. A good story comes all the way from Dall Texas, concerning Congressman Olin Wellos When he stepped on the porch he found the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside, are not the half door slightly sign and inside. the hall door slightly siar and inside, pranchoack and forth, stamping the floor, thro hack and forth, stamping the floor, through his arms eloquently about, talking softly be carnestly, and ever and anon running his like white flogers through his ambrosial locks, the rising young statesman of the Trinity. On table, near the middle of the hall, stood a lame to the talking the results of the results. able, near the middle of the hall, stood a lamb, is mellow light failing upon the pages of a huge sile of manuscript, which lay between Worce. ter's dictionary and Webster's unablidged. Startled by the sound of footsteps, Mr. Wellborn looked up, and making forward, invited the visit

You see," said he, "I am preparing a spe the prohibition question. It is one of on the prohibition question. It is one of the most vital issues of the day, and I consider it the duty of every public man to openly declare him self upon it. I am preparing a speech setting forth my views, and shall take occasion to delive it at an early day. I propose to speak out fear-lessly, without regard to whom it may hurt, and constituents to un

at I am not afraid to meet this or any of ssue. Am I not right, my friend?" "Undoubtédly, Mr. Wellborn," replied the consider it the duty of every public man to to low your example. But, by the way, which

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"Why?" inquired a bystander

"Because it interferes with our chances of curing employment. When I apply for a job and mention the fact that I lost an arm at Chicamaua, men frequently say to me, 'Ob, you are an right; the state helps you along.' Now, if the little assistance given me by the state is to be erpetually a bar in the way of earning a living I wish the state would quit. I tell you, sir, a maimed confederate doesn't stand half as good a chance of getting employment now as he did bere the state took a notion to help us."

A few days ago Mr. D. O. Stewart received a box d grapes from his father's vineyard, in Los Ange-es county, California. Some of the burches ooked like impossibilities. A bunch of Tokas grapes weighed five pounds and was as big as a band box. There were several four and five pound; bunches in the lot, embracing such varieties as the White Muscat, the Bose of Peru and the Mission. uite a number of our citizens have ordered cuttings of these wonderful grapes with a view to growing them in Georgia. It is confidently preficted that they will do well here. Ours is one of e finest vineyard states in the union, and with roper attention to this industry we may rival

Sam Jones has a way of firing random shots that is very annoying to some people. Some years ago, when he was a new man in the ministry, a anot of country merchants sat together in a vil-lage church, grinning and winking complemently as Sam made hit after hit at the follies and ices of the day. Suddenly the evangelist leaned

"Some of you think it is a big thing to make a good trade. I tell you, my friends, you will never know how much solid damnation there is in a teal good trade until you wake up in hell." The smiling merchants dropped their under jaws, and with long faces stared at each other in

How an Imp of Darkness Took Possession of a Chicago Restaurant.

There was the wildest kind of excitement for a noments Thursday moming in a Calhoun e chop house. One of the features of the es ment is a black cat, of the female gender, has large green eyes. These eyes have an appearance by reason of the fact that the around them is so thin that the skin is dish and wholly unearthly character. The espectful awe in which the average black cat, and specially one with green eyes, would be held by he colored waiters in the place has been greatly ubanced by the fact that there yet to be discovered a dog which this articular feline cannot vanquish in fair fight. Pugs, poodles, mongrels, bull-terriers. nd Newfoundlands have in turn met and been defeated by the demon cat. The walters avoid e animal as they would a can of dynamite, and ntil Thursday morning it never knew what punshment was.

John Stearns, the mayor's brother-in-law, came and ordered ham and eggs, stewed potatoes and cup of coffee for his breakfast. The est purred ontentedly on the bar, but finally hopped floor, rether interferring ome work the proprietor was doing, and incautiously gave it a slap. Instead of getting out of the way after the manner of ordinary the restaurant and jumped down the stairs which lead to the kitchen just as a six-foot African was ascending with the Stearns breakfast. The sight of a pair of huge green eyes sailing through the sir in his direction rather unnerved the waiter, and when it was instantaneously followed by a black cat landing on the tray, and beginning to he wi land spit and claw; filling the air with tried eggs. Inagments of ham and chunks of stewed potato, the waiter sank to the floor, the tray and cat landing on top of him with a frightful crash. "Never mind amout getting another breakfast," said Mr. Stearns, when the cause of the excitement had been explained to him. "I ain't superstitions as a rule, but black cats are no sloundes." After while the cat came back, and was received with an esteriatious display of friendship by the proprietor. Supply chooned in the window it sat all the aftennoon extracting stewed potatoes from its cers, and winking its green eyes at the people who passed. he restaurant and jumped down the stairs which

From the New York Sun. This is how they do their "Del Monte" toadying at Newport:

The arrival of an English lord, a Dutch prince or a French marquis tears the aristocracy all to pieces. Then the committee on "pedigree" asmbles to examine the new-comer's pedigree.
"Is he a real marquis?" a dozen voices will ask. "Yes," says Mrs. Van Ranselaer, "his great

grandfather guillotined twenty Christians at the massacre of St. Bartholemew."

"No," says Mrs. Gladys Mahoney, "he's a German prince. His mother was the morganatic wife of Prince Charles of Braddenberg."
"O, isn't that awfui nice," says Miss McBelmont. "to have a morganatic mother. We'll give him a dinner and a german."

A Hard Lick. From the Augusta Chronicle.

Henry Watterson's recent furious attacks on protection, and his accusation against Hon. S. M. Randall's honesty, are thus answered by the ouisville Post:

Every member of congress knows be (Randall) has defeated more jobs and saved the treasury more money than any dozen men in either house. He is universally recognised as being absolute above a sordid or corrupt motive, and he now showed the stern character of his integrity mostrikingly than when he deteated the Texas cife relived job, in which the Courier-Journhad a contingent dee of \$25,000 in stock. Hence much wrath.

EFORE JUDGE LYNCH. LEA FOR A STAY OF PROCEED.

The Strange Import of Seven Sharp Notes From the Mento Try a Supposed Oriminal The Part Played by Uncle Cy. Bio.

From the Overland Monthly.

The incident I am about to relate happened cuting the carry days of the California gold ex-citment, when miners' laws held supreme sway the mines, and the courts of Judge Lynch were the frequent resorts for justice.

1 had strolled over one evening to the cabin of my nearest neighbor, Cyrus Thorne, or "Uncle Cy," as he was generally called, to have a quiet that with him before retiring for the night. The old man nad come amongst us but a few mouths but had in that time endeared himself to noughest and most unmanageable men in our camp scon came to respect him from the very fact that he took no part in their wild amusements. As a peacemaker he was a decided success, and meny a dispute amongst the miners which might have led to bloodshed had been peaceably adjusted by being left to him for arbitration.

All we knew of his early history was from the ew hints he had himself given us. Educated for the law, he had, after a short season, retired from its practice. The reason for this, we had cause to infer, was his extreme abhorrence for anything even remofely approaching the boundaries of falsehood or deceit. His almost morbid sensitiveness on this point was ridiculed by some others looked upon him as a religious enthusiast but all were agreed in this, that any statement he made was thus at once placed beyond all manner

of dispute or doubt. He was too old to labor successfully at mining but his little garden, carefully tended, brought him in many a dollar; while the poultry he kept, which at that time laid golden eggs in good earnest, made up to him enough to supply all his modest wants.

As we sat quietly talking, several pistol shots come schoing up from the gulch below us, near the town. We hardly gave this a passing thought, such fusillades being of common occurrence; but when, a little later, the deep silence that sur rounded us was broken by the thrilling sound of rounded us was broken by the thrilling sound of seven slow, solemn strokes on our alarm bell, repeated over and over after each short interval, all listlessness and apathy on our part instantly vanished, for all who heard that measured ringing knew too well its import. As far as its vibrations reached they carried the story of some great crime committed, and of swift retribution to follow at the hands of the vigilances, who were

follow at the hands of the vigilantes, who were being summoned to council by this signal.

An hour later I was seated apart from the crowd, sexing simost entranced upon the most impressive scene I had ever witnessed. Seated upon the ground before me, with uncovered backs, were some three or four hundred men, rough, uncoult characters many of them, watting, orderly and silent, to see the just penalty of his crime inflicted upon yon poor wretch who stood bound in their midst, and who had been taken red-handed, as it were. Everything was to be done decently and in order. One of their number had been selected to act as judge; a jury had been empanelled, and, as the judge remarked, "the prisoner was to have a show for his life according to law"—though what that show was the number had been selected to act as judge; a jury had been empanelled, and, as the judge; a jury had been empanelled, and, as the judge remarked, "the prisoner was to have a show for his life according to haw"—though what that show was, the dauging noses from the high flume near by too plainly foretoid. No impatience at the slowness of the proceedings was manifested by the crowd, for all tears of interruption had been removed by attending to the telegraph line that connected us with the county seat, the only point from which a nesuing party could come.

The case, briefly summed, we desired the proceedings are successed to the case, briefly summed.

he case, briefly summed up, stood thus: A

Bette the warrant, he was shot dead by one of its femates, who escaped in the darkness. Wante active tearch was being made for him a secret watch was put upon the cabin, as a kind of forlern hope, which was unexpectedly rewarded by the arrest of the prisoner, wan had been exulpt stealing cautiously in, bareheaded, pissol in hand, and evidently under great excitement. He had been roughly handled and well nigh dispatched before the trial had been desided upon, and hardly seemed conscious of the usture of the proceedings against him while they were progressing. We all felt there was no hope for him; if not guilty of the crime he was at least an or the proceedings against him while they were progressing. We all felt there was no hope for him: If not guilty of the crime he was at least an accomplice, and the camp would feel safer if he was 1 ut out of the way and his cabin given to the fames. It was only after the evidence was all in that he found his voice, and then, in tones that it seemed to me must carry conviction to the hearts of some of his hearers, he exciaimed: "Gentlemen, as true as there is a God in heaven. I am innocent of all knowledge of this murder!" The next moment I saw Uncle Cy making his way through the throng towards the judge, and after a few whispered words with him, retracing his steps. The judge arose and said that he had been reminded by a question just asked him that he had committed the oversight of not appointing any counsel for the prisoner, and as he ought to have some one as a mere matter of form, and couldn't have a better man than Uncle Cy, he would appoint him.

The old man, much excited, and apparently laboring under great embarrassment, pleaded exmestly to be excused, saying finally that his previous knowledge of the prisoner might prevent him from defending him as he should. This hint was immediately caught at by the crowd, who were easer to obtain all the evidence they could against the fellow, as a fuller justification for the course they had already fully determined on; and so, in a few minutes, Uncle Cy, with a willingness that completely surprised and shocked me, was giving his evidence against him, which, though fastening mo specific crime upon him, proved him to be a worthless character, and a lad man to have around.

While mining on a little stream near Auburn the previous summer, he first met this man, who went there by the name of "shaky Jim," from a kind of paisy he had; he took pity on him and tried in various way to befriened him; got suitable work for him several times; let him stay in the cabin with them for a while, and supplied him with money frequently; but his kindness was all thrown away. His part

About this time Jim quit coming near them, but was well supplied with funds from some source, which he squandered at the gambling tables and salone.

As Uncle Cy gave his evidence, it was plain that the feeling of revenge had complete possession of him, possibly because the other killed had been his particular friend. His very nature seemed to have been changed by the cry for blood that was in the air, and it was painful to see how he dwelt upon each little detail that was likely to teil against poor Jim. He had at least proved to the crowd that he was in perfect unison with them, and they rejoiced thereat, for they felt that with Uncle Cy on their side, they would have full warrant for all they did.

"There is one thing, however," he continued, "Chere is one thing, however," he continued, connected with this murder that I don't rightly understand; Jim used to be as as keen as a steel trap, and cover up all his tracks; that he should walk right into the trap that he might know had been laid for him, and be taken so easily, either proves that he had forgotten his cunning, or that he had been off ou some other lay, his old one of slatee robbing, possibly, and knew nothing of the shooting his partners had been doing. Boys," said he, with a sudden and complete change of mauner that none could help noticing, "you all know my theory that you can find some good in every man, if you only know where to sink for it. There is not a man in this crowd but what believes in fair play, and therefore it is no more than right that I should tell you of a little thing that took place later in the hall, when Shaky Jim rather redeemed himself. He may be a thief, but he carries some things shout with him that he didn't steal. He didn't steal those marks with which his face is covered, he came honestly by them, and I'll tell you haw it happened.

"You know the smallpox was pretty bad in Sac exercal hin

me most was to find a note from my two partners, saying they did not see any use in their staying there any longer, and as they knew I would want to say anyhow and take care of the boy, I might have their interest in the cabin or so doing. I don't believe any written words ever came so near burning out from a man's heart all faith in his kind, as those words did from mine.

all faith in his kind, as those words did from mine.

"The next two days and nights that I passed in that cabin with that poor stricken lad were the most terr ble and lonesome ones of my life, for no one but the doctor had been near me. On the second night, Herry was wildly delirious all night, and the doctor's visit in the morning left messight hopes for his recovery, Is it any wonder that I felt pretty blue, and that when I saw Shaky Jim's face peering in at the cabin door I should speak rather rough to him? I supposed, of course, that he bad come begging again, as usual, so I told him, very shruptly, to leave; that I didn't want to be bothered with having him around, for I had trouble enough of my own.

"It weed me to see he didn't start right off, so I said to him, pointing over to Harry's bunk: 'Do you know that men lying there is your old friend Theyer, and that he is nearly dead with the small-pox."

"Now, Herry had always been particularly down."

"Now, Harry had always been particularly dow: "Now, Harry had always been particularly down on Jim, and never missed any chance to abuse him; and I thought that fact alone would make him leave at once, if the fright didn't do it. But my rough words had quite a different effect on him. He just stepped quietly inside the cabin, took off his old ragged hat and threw it down on the floor in the corner, and said to me, speaking so low as not to disturb the sick msn: 'O, I know all about it, Uncle Cy; that's what brought me here.'

all about it, Uncie Cy; that's what brought me here.'

"I was too surprised to speak, but took a good square look at him. He was perfectly sober for the first time for many a day, and the poor fellow had fixed himself up as well as he could. Laying his hand gently on my'arm, he continued, it heard about him last night for the first time. I know how to nurse. I got my instructions about him from the doctor just now. And now, Uncle Cy, I want you to go and stay away from here, and leave him to me. Boys, you might have knocked me down

"Boys, you night have knocked me down with a feather as that poor man stood there, pleading to take my piace. I thought of a good metry things in a few seconds, and amongst others, whether those partners of mine might not have been the thieves and done all the stealing, and given poor Jim money enough to keep him drunk, so as to throw suspicion on him.
"Not reading my thoughts aright, he broke in upon them by saying. 'Please don't be sirsid to trust me, Uncle Cy, for as true as there is a God in heaven I will bring him through all right, if it is in my power to do it. You are the only man in this camp who has ever taken me by

right, if it is in my power to do it. You are the only man in this camp who has ever taken me by the hand and given me a kind word. I want you to know that I am not the ungrateful wretch they all take me to be. I know how worthless I am, and I won't be missed; all I ask is to live long enough to see him well once more. But you are doing good in the world, and your life is worth a thousand like mine; I want you to go.''

For some minutes the most intense silence had fallen upon the throng; every eye was turned towards the speaker; every man was listening almost breathlessly, eager to catch each word as it feel from his lips, and he himself had been completely transformed. His form was now erect, all signs of hesitation had disappeared, and a glad lock of triumph lit up his face, as he saw his eager, homely words striking home to the hearts of his hearters with a telling force. Our old kind Uncle Cy had come back to us again; he had thrown a pall over his dead friend yonder in the town, and was now pleading with all the earnestness of his

pall over his dead friend yonder in the town, and was now pleading with all the earnestness of his nature for the life of the man before him.

I noticed, too, the great change that had taken place in the manner of the prisoner. He had attempted several times to interrupt the speaker, but had been summarily quieted. His sullen, defant looks had, however, all ceased, and he seemed to know him now as his friend. He was exceptly watching the jury and noticed the changed

sive tremor, which had been explained, was now seesreely noticeable.

My attention, however, was quickly taken from him, and for a moment I was terribly startled by what I saw taking place within an arm's reach of him. "Old Virginia," one of the most desperate characters in our camp, was acting as a special guard over him. I saw the old man draw his hunting knife from its sheath, and partly rising, turn towards him. Before I had time to think what his object could be, or to utter the warning cry that involuntarily rose to my lips, it had done its work; its keen edge had toughed the cords that bound the poor man's wrists, and his arms were bould the poor man's wrists, and his arms were once more free and then, as Old Virginia replaced the knife in his belt, and passed his tobacco over to the surprised man to sample, I knew that Uncle Oy's words were doing their work thoroughly, Old Virginia had probably never heard what breaking bread or tasting sait with an enemy im-plied in other is note. but, though you may not be plied in other isuds, but, though you may not be aware of it. Jim, you have had all the evidence of his friendship and protection that you need. He, who was a few minutes ago your bitter enemy, is now your friend, and one who will, if necessary, without a moment's hest-asifon, prove himself such by bridging the chasm that separates you from freedom and safety with his life.

that sejarates you from freedom and safety with his life.

After a moment's hesitation, Uncle Cy continued: "My frends, I cannet tell you how keenly I feat the wrong I had done poor Jim, for more than once, in speaking of him, I said that he was a poor, worthless character, and did not pan out worth a cent; but now, as I listened to him, and saw how eager he was to catch some sign in my face that I had laith in him, I felt that no matter what he had been or done before, I was now standing face to face with a man. I knew I ran now that in husting him—he would do ail he promised; and by the way, although I did not leave him, he kept his word nobly. He nursed the hiterest enemy he had in that camp back to -fife and health, and the story of how nearly he paid for it with his life, his poor, disfigured face too pleirly tells. Not pan out worth a cent? I tall plairly tells. Not pan out worth a cent? I tel you, boys. I think you would have to prespec around a long time before you found richer dig gives then I struck down there in poor Jim',

Ere the ceho of his words had died away, a mu Ere the ceho of his words had died away, a normer of suppressed excitement ran through the crowd, whose feelings had been worked up to such an intense strain that I knew they must speedily find vent either in words or in act. Eager glances were exchaiged to see who would take the lead, when the foreman of the jury sprang excitedly to his feet, and in tones that were heard more than a mile away, exclaimed: "You are right about that, Uncle Cyl. You struck the very biggest kind of high old diggings, that time—"an onnee to the pau, bed rock a pitching, and gravel turning blue!"

These words, destined later to become as familiar as household words to all who mined upon the

gravel turning blue!"

These words, destined later to become as familiar as bousehold words to all who mined upon the great blue lead, chimed in so perfectly with the feelings of his audience that they instantly brought every man to his feet, and a scene of the wildest excitement tollowed. A midst the perfect babed of cries that rent the air, those of "Verdict!" Not Guilty!" and cheer after cheer for Unche Cy and Jim predominated. But high above all could be heard the voice of the judge endeavoring to restore order to his unruly court. As soon as he could make himself heard, he said:

"Rold on, boys! hold on! What is the use of getting excited? Keep cool, and go slow! Romenber this is a court, and everything we do herehas to got be done on the square, and according to Hoyle. No matter if we did come pretty near making a mistake; we meant well; but we can see now that Jim had been off on some other lay what it was, we den't know, and we are not trying to find out; for I rather think you will starte with me, that when a man walks up and isces death as he did, he takes out a regular license, good anywheres in the mines, to go a little crooked once in a while when he gets in a tight piace. The superintendent of the jury says their verdict is Not Guility, but it surkes me we are all entitled to have some say in this business; so I move we now proceed to adjourn this court by making that verdict unanimous."

This somewhat frregular proceeding met the full approval of his audience, and in a few minutes the chire throng was on its way back to the town, while the poor wretch who had just been snatched from the very jaws of death was still the object of its attention, but this time only in the way of kindness.

Uncle Cy kept constantly near him, and soon after reaching the town managed to evade the crowd, and got away unnoticed with his charge. Some time after his disappearance I sgain reserveral hours' anxious walting that jsaw him slowly coming up the gulch alone.

I bastened forward to meet him, and engerly inquired w

had arrived there just in time to intercept the Sacramento stage.

"Thank God!" he continued with a sigh of relief, "he is safe now. I was rather worried when I found I had not change enough to pay his fare through, but the driver acted splendidly. I see he is a friend of yours, Unde Cy, 'said he, 'and that you take a particular interest in him; that is enough. Just you leave him to me. I'll see his safe aboard the 'Frisco boat today, and as for the balance of his fare, I'll arrange that with the scent."

seent." Myself by Uncle Cy's side at the door of his cabin, I said to him, "I envy you your feelings, Uncle Cy. If there are any pleasant dream to be distributed in the mines tonight, a good share of them will surely find their way to your

share of them will surely find their way to your pillow."

"I feel very thankful and happy now," he replied, "but this has been a terrible, bewildering night to me. I have tried to do right, and am very glad you approve of my course. I little expected ever to take part in another trial, but how could I do less than I have done? When I head his piteous cry to heaven, I felt certain he was innocent. I was no longer my own maste. I was resistibly impelled to rush in and try to save him. But my task was a hard one. Consider for a moment the kind of men I had to cal with: a direct appeal to them was useless; they would not even have listened to me if they had known my desire was to rob them of their pley. All force was out of the question, for I have that a hundred of the braves; men alive, armed to the teeth, could not make them swere an inch from their purpose. But I also knew if I could touch them in the right place, a little child might lead them. I could himk of no course to insure a hearing, but to appear to be in perfect unison with them, and then something

had to be sprung upon them suddenly to enlist their sympathy and cause them to act before they had time to consider. But oh, my friend, it was terrible—groping blindly in the dark, not a single ray of light abgad, talking wildly to kill time until some opening might appear; and all the time I was aimost creazed with the knowledge that if I did not extricate him he would look upon me as a willful murder: and you would alt, in your sober moments, loathe and detest me. But my efforts were all in vain until, at last, my heart, almost crushed with despair, went up in a great sgonizing cry to the Father to aid me. Instantly I felt his strong arm around me, supporting me, and as I turned towards the prisoner, the marks upon his poor scarred face lit up by the flickering of the huge fires that surrounded us, suggested atonce the path to victory, and oh, how eagerly and loyously I pursued it! For I hnew his life was saved, and that our little community was also saved from the commission of a great crime."

Astounded and mystified by his words, I exclaimed: "I am not sure that I understand you right, Uncle Cy; was it not all true that you told us of him?"

"All true?" he replied, looking at me earnestly,

night, Uncle Cy; was it not all true that you told us of him?"

"All true?" he replied, looking at me earnestly, as though not comprehending my question. "All true?" It was sure you knew my secret. That poor, hunted creature was a perfect stranger to me. I never saw or heard of him before tonight."

I was too completely sutprised to make any reply to him, and he quickly continued:

"I understand your thoughts perfectly; you are wondering how I can reconcile my course tonight with my teachings. I shall make no attempt to do so, I do not understand myself. My conscience does not reprove me in the least for what I have done; on the contrary, I never felt more nerfect rest and peace than I do at this moment, It is a great, a wondrous mystery to me. Can it be possible that the old poetic fancy, that the recording angel does sometimes blot out with a tear the entry he has just made on the wrong side of our account, may be a heavenly truth?"

Far away in the east the first faint glimmer of the new day was appearing, and thither the old man was intently gazing, as though searching there for the inward light his soul so earnestly craved. I saw he had apped into a kind of waking trance to which he was at times subject. He was waiting patiently for an answer to his, question, but not from me. He had become entirally oblivious of my presence, so I sileutly slipped away, and left him in the full entowment of his.

chivious of my presence, so I silently slips away, and left him in the full enjoyment of pleasant thoughts.

W. S. E

The Constitution Sewing Machine. Elsewhere will be found the advertisement o THE CONSTITUTION sewing machine, which is man ufactured for us, and which we use as a premium with our weekly.

We have been requested to give our daily sub scribers a chance to purchase one of these machines. We, therefore, offer it to subscribers o either THE DAILY OR WEEKLY CONSTITUTION at

\$17, the price of subscription added.

These machines are of the very best style and quality. They are modeled after the Singer sewing machine, though they differ from and are superior to this machine. We have sold hundred of them into good families all over the south, and, elthough we offer to refund the money for any machine that does not come up to our guarantee, we have had but one single complaint. Our guarantee is, that the machine is as fine in appearance, as durable, and as good in all respects as any machine sold for \$45. We have testimonials by the score from people who have used these machines by the side of machines for which \$45 to \$60 were paid. We print one from Captain H. R. Leonard, of Talbotton, Ga., which is to the point:

Mrs. W. has used a "Singer's Improved" nearly seventeen years. It was cheap at about \$90 when ought, and has done more sewing, I think, than thy prachine in Georgia (out of a clothing factory) out never was as convenient and well equipped is this.

H. R. LOENARW. Talbotton, Ga.

Here is another: Here is another:

Weish Postoffice, La. August 4, 1855.—The Constitution—Dear sir: The sewing machine ordered of you with The Constitution, for \$1s, was received in good order; freight bill \$15. We have low had the machine on trial two weeks, and can say, after mying it on most all kinds of goods, it gives perfect satisfaction. It runs very light and makes a good and nice stitch, and has all the ablachments that are given with any machine lever saw. I was greatly surprised to get as fine a machine as the one idd get. I expected to get a good services hie machine, but did not expect to get one as finely finished as the one you sent me. I could exchange it today with one of my neighbors for a \$5 sewing machine which has been in use but two months. Yours very respectfully,

We might fill a columns with the same testimo ials received during the week. THE CONSTITU machine ever sold for \$15 00. We guarantee this to be true. If it is found untrue in any particular the machine may be returned and the money will be for \$17.00 a machine for which they have been paying from 45 to 69 dollars will do well to order at once, as we may not be able to hold this offer days.

THE OLDEST MAN'IN AMERICA. Incidents in the Career of Martin Ewing,

of Dalton, Mo. Idest man in the United States is now living acer Dalton, four miles west of here, with his son. Ho is a colored man and was born in Ho is a colored men and wes born in Prince Edwards county, Virginia, about 1765. His first owner was James Ewing, gisudfather of John J. and S. P. Ewing, who live in sud near this place. He has been in the Ewing family since his pirth, and calls himself Martin Lwing. Insamuela as the longevity of many of these colored people is of a doubtful character, your correspondent will mention some facts to corroborate the statement just made.

Colonel James Ewing, whom all of the old citicolonel James Ewing, whom all of the old citizens here knew, and whose family record is extent, died in 1859 at the age of eighty-four. He often mentioned to his family that this man, Martin Rwing, was his dry nurse and that he was a good many years older than himself. Martin claims that Colonel Ewing was brought to his master's house a very small boy and his (Martin's) business was to nurse him. Martin-arys he was old enough to plow corn at that time. Now, allowing the colonel to have been two years old when he came to James Ewing's, Martin's master, and Martin to be twelve, which he undoubtedly was, it makes this old colored man 120 years old, as Colonel Ewing would be 110 if now living.

man 120 yearsone, as votaged and his mind clear.
If new living.
This man's memory is good and his mind clear.
But few wrinkles furrow his cheek. If he would
live wrinkles furrow his cheek. If he would But few wrinkles furnow his cheek. If he would dye his hair his general appearance would indicate a man about seventy. He has lost but few teeth, his eye right is good, except a cataract in one eye, from a blow forty five years ago. His appetite and digestion are as good as they were eighty years ago. He has smoked and chewed tobacco for one hundred and sten years, and always drank whisky when he could get it, though he has not been drunk for thirty-five years. He was not a body servent of General Weshington and has no recollection of ever seeing him. He says when the British came to his master's houseall the colored people were tasen to

wishing the says when the British came to his mater's house all the colored people were tagen to the woods and hidden. His recollections of camp meetings and the Methodists are very entertaining. He has seen hundreds shouting at once and falling from benches in a helpless, lifeless state. When Lorenzo Dew preached in his neighborhood all the negroes were allowed to go nights and Sundays. He thinkshe was at the meeting when Dowfound the stolen ax, and tells all the circumstances connected with it. He has had six wives, and his other social experiences are a good deal like Solomon's. Martin thinks religion don't do people good like it did a hundred years sgo, but gives it most of his time now.

MR. EYLVANUS MORRIS, of Athens, was in the city yesterday. Mas. M. T. WHITLOCK, has gone to Washngten, D. C., to visit relatives, Mr. EDWARD H. Pugur, of the Augusta Chreniele book and job printing office, is in the

MISS ALICE PUGEE, of Augusts, who has been visiting Miss Walker, on South avenue, leaves for home today.

At the Kimbalt house: R S Collins, Mazon; D H Twaits, Pittsburg; E A Foats, South Bend, Ind; R M Goodall, Nashville; W. A Regan, E T V, and Ga R R; F C Stillman, N Y; A R Campbell, Galveston, Texes: T R Tsenthin, Houston, Tex; J P Richardson, Washington: S Field, Chicago; F M Miller, Pittsburg, Pa; Ed S Shinter and wife, Pufoula; I W McAlein, Savannah; John H Pitts, Lumber City; J F Kemsy, Evansville, Ind; Frank Penfield, New York; J K Fulmer, St Louis; G W Comedy, Augusta; A A Kerney, New York; E W Devney, Augusta; J Max, Cinciansti; F M Baily, Nashville; N R Young, Savannah; D G Ashrey, Valdoita; A K Rassgroe, Augusta; C E Schittuls, M Nashanon, Augusta; W W Wheathy, Ameriene; F E Petis Augusta; B Morris, Athens; T O Hall, Edward E Pugh, Macon, Georgia; W F Campbell, Morehead City; J H O Kemp, Baittmore; C C Grace, Screven, Ga; Hugh Blackburg, Cinciansti; A P Branley, Blackshear; C E Cleggett, Louisville; E Willis, Charleston; B H Hean, Fairburn; W A Driver, Montgomery; F F Sewpal, Chicago; J C McDonnid, Waycross; T A Dedson, Kansas City; E H Pughe, Augusta; A H Robinseo, N Y; H Golterman, N; W S Essinger, Savannah; Geo Rossenfeld, J M Dunwoods; L L Wenthenal, Macon; P B Hamer, S C; C H Horn, A anderdeek, D Wilsowski, O A Baen, Macon; J L Bryan, Dodge City; John T Graves, Jacksenville. AT the Kimball house: R S Collins, Macon;

MR. REESE SPEAKS

UPON THE RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

Es Believes That the Legislature Has Full Powe Over the Commission, and Should Amend Its Powers Whenever Made Necessary by Changed Oircumetances. Btc. Changed Circumstant

A Constitution reporter met Judge W. M. Reese Saturday, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter-Were you not a member of the legislature of 1879 which passed the act establishing the railroad commission for this state, and did you not have a part in framing that Judge Reese-I was not a member of the

legislature of 1879; therefore I had no part as a member of that body in framing or passing that act. While the legislature was in session had before it several bills for the purpose of carrying out constitution of 1877. At the request of several prominent citizens of the state, Mr. Samuel Barnett and myself prepared a bill to establish a railroad commission as the best means of executing the constitutional mandate. The bill, after being perfected by us as far as practicable, I carried to Atlanta and submitted to Senator McDaniel. fter some important alterations suggested by him, the bill was left with him to be introduced, through the railroad committee, to the senate. The bill was subsequently passed by both branches of the legislature without mate rial alteration It was well understood by the framer of the bill, that it was imperfect and would require change "from time to time;" that, like all other human schemes of legislation, experience would show the weak places. That provision of the act aspassed allowing the commissioners to recov-er for the states penalty from one to five thou-sand dollars for a refusal to respect the rules and regulations of the commission was espe-cially objectionable to myself, and was only inserted by us because it was under-stood that the bill could not pass without it. The section containing the penalty clause just referred to really amount-ed to a prohibition from contesting the regula-tions of the commission. I thought with an ntelligent, skillful and impartial commission this section might not hurt and when the bit-terness and heat of the time passed away, it could be modified. Almost the first step taken by the railroad commission in forcing the same rates on all of the roads of the same rates on all of the roads of the state without regard to their cost, location or business revealed the necessity of changing that portion of the law. The subsequent action of the commission in making radical changes in the schedules of freight charges established by the railroad companies without the slightest the railroad companies without the slightesi notice or consultation with the managers of the companies confirmed the opinion that the dangerous power should be modified. It is too plain for argument that common sonse and justice both require a railroad company by the officer honorably believing that the regulations of the commission are not just and reasonable refuses to execute them and and reasonable refuses to execute them and stands a suit and loses the same it should no be forced to pay beside "exemplar, damages," which the act gave to parties in ured by their refusal, and also heavy penal ties not less than one thousand dollars and possibly five thousand dollars, as a judge migh

Reporter—You think then that the courts of the state should be opened to the railroad mpanies on easier terms?

Judge Reese-You are right. I do so think While I am a sincere friend of a commission and think it necessary both to the people and railroad companies, and many thousands of the people of the state, embracing people of all classes, have come to the conclusion that it is cruelly unjust to keep the law so that the railroad companies of the state carnet even test the institute of the conclusion. state cannot even test the justice and reasonablences of the rates fixed by the commission, except at the risk of incurring penalties extending from one to five thousand dollars. The commission itself by its repeated recommendation to the legislature to charge the law and give the right of appear comes operative, has publicly contessed that this law should be changed.

Reporter-But can the courts test the quesroad rates, has the court the machinery to do

Judge Recec-If the commission, composed of one expert and two non experts can do it, a count can. Our courts can appoint auditors, one or more, to try such question and report to court, which report will aid the jury—if a jury is asked for. The commission has said in one of their own reports that this question can be so determined, and so said after serious reflection. In fact the commission has designated its own estimates of the distribution of the commission of the court of the commission has designated its own estimates. ted its own action as a sort of audita report. We have the daily practice of the courts to establish the probability and possibility of the

mode of handling such cases.

Reporter—Will not such a change of the law as you indicate flood the courts with pitiful Judge Reese-No, sir. This idea, put forth

more to frighten the general assembly, is a more scarecrow. Such a result would not follow, because this class of cases would cost the railroad companies vastly more than the amcunts involved, in costs, lawyers' fees and loss of time by their employees. From a long observation of the mode of business of rail-road companies, I say, with perfect accurity, that no person, natural or artificial, has less toleration for pitiful cases and settle more of them. And if such an unreasonable matter is started the legislature can easily restore the

Reporter-and will not the railroad companies when defeated in a contest over a freight tariff, change it continually so as to keep up a perpetual fight, and in this way oppress the people?

Judge Reese—Your question assumes that the railroad managers are both knaves and fools. Knaves to use the liberty allowed them by the legislature in such a fraudulent them by the legislature in such a fraudulent manner, and fools to do that which the legis-lature can at once remedy by restoring the act of 1879 and making a law forbidding a change of rates without notice and in less than a fixed

of 1879 and making a law forbidding a change of rates without notice and in less than a fixed period of time.

Reporter—Well, what do you think of the feature of the Mattox bill giving railroad companies the right to fix rates, subject to a review of the commission, with a distinct reservation of a right in the commission to keep the revision in force until litigation is ended?

Judge Reesc—I am unable to see the unconstitutionality of this feature of the Mattox bill, or how it can injure the people. Suppose a railroad company should make an unjust rate of freights, what hinders parties interested by combination and separaticly, from at once making issues upon all material parks of it. In less than sixty days from the time rates are published the whole can be revised by the commission and changed to suit the views, and these changes kept in force by the commission until the end of a litigation in which the action of the commission is accepted by the courts as prima facie correct, and the burden of proof is thrown on the railroad company to show the charges not to be correct. Admitting that the general assembly must by itself, or a commission that make rules and regulations correct. Admitting that the general assembly must by itself, or a commission that make rules and regulations as to freight, there is no overwhelming necessity that the commission and legislature should blot out all established value and make new ones of their own. It is certainly just as much an exertion of the constitutional power to alter and revise rates fixed by the railroad commission as to make entirely new rates. How and when the power of regulation shall be exercised is purposely, as I understand, left undefined and unlimited. The commission can wait until rates are established by the railroad companies, or it can go ahead and make rates in advance of the companies.

time to time of the constitutional power. If their view is correct that the commis-sion must first make all the ratse, why, I ask, did the raise, why, I ask, did the commission for several years simply make charges in the railroad raises? It will not do at the late day for the commissioners to say we did not understand the constitution. There is such confusion as utterly destroys the value

of their advice and opinion.

Reporter—Right here allow me to ask you if the act to establish the railroad commission can be altered, as I understand it is assumed that it cannot be?

Judge Reese-I must confess astonishment at your question. The constitution of 1877 itself requires the general assembly from time to time to regulate freight and passenger tarifls" as it may determine to be wire. The very largest power is given to the general sasembly over the whole matter. It can interfere at any and all times with the action of the commission and compel its creato to do its bidding. There is nothing in the constitution that the commission created for a day shall stand for all time, and it would be monstrous to so hold. It the railroad commission should ever set an undue influence over the commission, how soon would it be seen that it was a mere creation for a particular emergency? The legislature is sovereign on the subject, and well it should be. THE DARIEN SHORT LINE.

Ane Early Bistory of Darien, and the Ne-

cessity of the Proposed Road. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We note the earnestness with which the corporators of this enterprice are pushing to get the charter of said road perfected. This leads us to inquire a little into Darien's history, and this section of our state now almost unknown to those of us who live in upper Georgia. In January, 1735, John Moore McIntosh brought over his own and one hundred families, citizens of Scotland, and settled at the lower bluff on the Altamaha river, giving to their settlement the name "New Inverness," called after their old home in Scotland. These men and their descendants fought gallantly in the colonial wars, and they were especially prominent in the great war which achieved the independence of the colonies. Their descendants are now found acattered far and wide in Georgia, and over this great nation; and form that class noted for their sterling integrity and high some of honor. A flourishing colony soon developed into a thriving city, and from the years 1800 to 1845 was a leading commercial mart, having a large commerce and an immense trade with the interior portions of the state, line of steamers plying regularly bloween Macon, and the city's wharves, keeping them piled with cotton and other productions of the country near the Attenuaba river and its tributalier. See See Cotton was then bought, sold and shipped

direct to many points north and to foreign countries. After the building of the Cantral railread of Georgis the larger part of these productions were shipped to Savannah for a market, and Darien rapidly declined, and in 1835 we find no market for cotton and the city dependent upon the pine timber growing in profusion along the banks of the Altamaha and tributaries for support. The superior quality of her yellow pine timber giving her advantages above those neighboring ports which dealt in it; and even to the present day in fine quality of timber and lumber she is not surpassed. During the year beginning July 1, 1884, and-ing July 1, 1885, the statistical report shows that more than 72,000,000 feet of timber and lumber were floated down the river and shipped to ports in our own country and to McIntosh county, of which Darien is the

county site, has a healthy climate and lands unsurpassed in productiveness. The rice crop is the chief agricultural employment. It is estimated that the present crop will aggregate ome 300,000 bushels, and it is said to be the best since 1861. The average yield per acre
being about forty-five bushels, and on some
fature, more carefully haudled, sixty
bushels per acres. This immense
crep instead of being haudled
and prepared for market at home, is shipped to Savannah, Jacksonville, Florida, and Charleston, South Carolina, where it is pre pared and marketed. Several enterprising itizens have undertaken to truck farm, although their success in growing was all that possibly could be desired, and their pro-ducts ready for the markets abroad, gbout the same time as northern Florida, owing to the lack of certainty of transportation, their efforts have not met with that success that they deserve. Sugar cane, corn and potatees luxurate in this semi-tropical clime. The orange grows to perfection, not more liable to injury from frosts then the conthern limit of the Florida frosts. belt. The Walkers have now a grove of helt. The Walkers have now a grove of (12) twelve scres, immediately in the city of Darien, five years old, some of the trees of which blossomed this spring—for their age, this grove is as promising as is to be found anywhere. Other gentlemen in the vicinity have larger, and fine groves, well fruited, and the fruit is preferred by the knowing ones to that grown further south. A better cause cannot be found than grown on hetter orange cannot be found than grown on Butler's Island, one mile from the city. Bannuss are successfully grown, requiring no more eare than is necessary to secure sugar no more care than is necessary to secure sugarcane seed from the freats, and, by attention,
could doubtless be made very profitable. Lands
of good quality are cheep and abundant,
and should the gentlemen intereated succeed in securing railroad
connections, we predict an immense rush for
this rich and attractive portion of Georgia,
which offers healthy homes, rich lands and
good society, to those who desire a mild
climate, pleasant alike in winter and summer. climate, pleasant alike in winter and summer. Capitalists, you would do well to take a look into the resources of this region, unsurpassed by any in the state and waiting development.

A COMBINATION TICKET.

Celestial " Youth | Figures as a Ticket

Last night Fred Bush, John Slough and a Constitution reporter formed a group in the East Tennessee ticket effice. The group, by general consent, took up and discussed the Chinese situation on the Union Pacific railroad until Bush varied the subject by streducing a particular with the subject by introducing a narative in which a young Chi-naman in Galveston figured as a passenger agent, playing a short engagement, in which he made but one sale, and came very near he made but one sale, and came very near ruining his employer in the transaction.
Said Mr. Bush, "Jim Miller in Galveston sometime ego, picked up a Celestial youth, who had been knocking about the railroad offices doing odd jobs, and took him into his ticket office as an office boy.

A few days after the boy was installed in his berth, a man came into the effice while Miller was out and wanted.

installed in his berth, a man came into the effice while Miller was out, and wanted a ticket to Boston. The youngChinaman, whose name, I believe, was one Lung, didn't know where Boston was, but he pulled down a map, and with the assaistance of the customer found where Boston was located. He then hunted in the ticket case for a ticket that when laid at its full length would cover the distance between Galveston and Boston. The map was a big one, and the Chinaman could not find a ticket long enough to fill the bill. Finally after making several unsuccessful attempts, he took two or three tickets and pasted them together. He then looked in the pastenger rate book, and found the rate from Galveston to Boston. He could read just enough to do this, and thinking that he had fixed the man up all right, took the money and put it in the drawer. The man who purchased the ticket put it in his pocket without noticing its queer makeup, and left the office. The following day he happened to take it out to look at it, and seeing that his ticket represented a combination of routes out of New Orleans to almost every point either east or west, he carried it back to Miller's effice to be explained. Miller, as soon as he eaw it, read the riot act to the celestial youth, and fixed up the man in good shape. One Lung was released on the spet, and told that as a he was anything else but a magnificent success."

Why He Fenred for the Young Lawyer From the Beston Record.
Old 'Squire R-, new and for many years :

at the Suffick bar for sturdy principle, and for sound common law learning, and possessing something of a contempt for the many and artificial modifications of the old law by legislative enactment, was one day examining a rather bumptions student, who cridently had overlently notifices. rather bumptions student, original notions as to the proper course of legal study. "Well, young course of legal study." Well, young man," said the 'squire, "how long have you ied?" "Two years," was the reply. "Um man," said the 'squire, 'how long have you studied?" 'Two years," was the reply. "Un! two
years. Ought to be half-a dozen. I suppose
you've read most of the text books?" 'Not a
great many, sir. My reading has been general and
varied." 'You've read Blacksloue and Kent of
course." laked the examiner. 'Not
entirely. Tread the first volume of
filesekstone, and it seemed to me
rather out of date, so I postported if for historicals
reading. I have glanced through a volume or two
of Kent. "Oh! have you'r Read 'Washburn on
Real Property?" 'In parts, sir." 'Well, have
about 'Greenleaf on Evidence, 'and 'Metoalf on
Contracts,' and 'Chitty on Pleading?' Have you
read any of them?" asked the squire, rather impatiently. 'Well, sir. I have looked at some of
them, but I thought I had better leave the theoretical books until I was better grounded in the
practical part of the law, "conddently explained
theyouth. "Perhaps, on the whole, it would be
shorter if you would tell me what books you have
read." growled out the now indignant lawyer.
"Certainly, sir. I have made a very careful study of the Massachusetts gederal statuses." "Young geutleman, said the old lawyer, his indignation charging to a quiet humor:
"I would like to recommend you to the count for
admission to the bar, and then watch your course,
but the fact is I don't date to." "Why not, sir."
asked the youth, somewhat abashed. 'Well,
you don't seem to have wested much time on
the common law, but have devoted yourself to
the statutes. Now, if you were admitted, I
should be terribly afraid the legislature might
come together next winter and repeal all you

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS. D. S. A. U. S. Custom House, Sept. 6, 9:00 r. M. bservations taken at the same moment. time at each placed named;

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS Maximum ther ..

Observations Taken at 6 P. M .- 75th Meridian ATLANTA DISTRICT. Atlanta, Ga.... Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga.

Daton, Ga.

Gainesville, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.

Griffin, Ga.

Mucon, Ga.

Newnan, Ga.

Newnan, Ga.

West Point, Ga.

West Point, Ga.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomoness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in comestition with the multilude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BASING POWDER CO., 106 Wall parest, New York.

WATCHES,

Diamonds,

≪ART GOODS'>

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Notice to Debtors and Creditors A LL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY T. McDanfel, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

W. M. MIDDLERROUNE Admin.

mediate payment, W. M. MIDDLERROOKS, Admit Atlanta, Ga., Sep. S. 1883. MONEY TO LOAK

L time insurance policies, same purel dress enclosing stamp for starty frame.

THE FARM. BY BILL ARP.

[Copyright, 1885, by the Author.] We had a glorious week for fodder pulling, and the boys worked early and late getting it It takes good farming pluck to begin pulling before sunrise and pull all day and then tie up after sundown and carry the day before's work through the long rows to where the wagon can get it. Fodder pulling is a business that cant be put off. You have to take it on the wing and do it in a hurry and watch the weather. Some farmers condemn the practice and say that you lose as much as you gain—that it lightens the corn, and I recken it does, but a plenty of good fodder is a mighty good thing to have in the barn. Bill Ramey says he has tried all kinds of long forage for fifty years, and fodder is the best food for horses and might cows he ever did try. It says he has tried all kinds of long forage for fifty years, and fodder is the best food for horses and milch cows he ever did try. It keeps them healthy and is so easily handled. What Bill Ramey dont know about stock food is not worth knowing, and I'm going to keep on pulling fodder until he tells me to quit. We have been harvesting peavine hay, too, and that is just good enough. It takes work to cure it, but it can be cured. We cut an acre down with a blade in a day when the peas were in bloom, and making the young pods. The vines are tender then and juicy and have not begun to fall down and tangle. The leaves will not fall off and the smell of it when cured is as sweet as timothy. But it has to be tossed about and aired a good But it has to be tossed about and aired a good deal and had better lie around loose in the barn for a few days before packing away. Good fodder is worth one dollar a hundred sometime during the year, and good corn will make 500 pounds to the acre, so a man can af-ford to lose a little in the weight of his corn, especially when corn is worth only fifty cents a bushel. Then again, the fun of pulling fodder is in having somebody else to pull it for you. There is always some scattering bungry labor in the naborhood that will pull fodder and take the chances of pack saddles and stinging worms. I saw five pack saddles on one blade the other day and they are mighty oretty things to the man

they are mighty pretty things to the man who don't have to encounter them.

The late corn is coming in splendidly this fall. We are still luxuristing on green corn, batter-cakes and green corn stowd and green corn pudding and there is no dish that is cheaper or better that I know of, sep-tember brings in its good things just like the other months. We have new corn meal and new grits and lye hominy and cow peas and sweet potatoes and cornfield beans. The May pope are ripe and mellow. Apples and pears are juicy. Black haws are turning, and rquirrels and possums are getting fat. September is the old time harvest month. When the year began with March, September was the seventh month, which it ought to be now, as it was with the Romans and also in England until 1752. According to the fitness of things the calendar year qught to begin with the veroal equinox. The new year ought to be like a new birth of nature and begin with the budding trees and blooming violets—and it ought to end with the end of winter's long decay. The fact is there has been too much foolish projecting. was the seventh month, which it ought to be is, there has been too much foolish projecting with the measures of time. We ought to have thirteen months, lunar months, instead of twelve, and each month should have 23 days to correspond with the weeks. Then with on more day for Christmas the solar year would be all right. Then everybody would know when the new moon came and when it was full without having to hunt the almanac But I reckon we will have to get along as it is while we live on this mundane sphere, which won't be long to some of us. The sea

vest have suffered no change.

Cot:on-picking has hardly begun with us
yet. It makes our farmers right envious to read about the new cotton going into market down country, and to think how those people are pocketing the money and getting a better price than we will get when the market is full price than we will get when the market is full and glutted. But our folks can't have all the good things, and so we should be content.

This is the children's cotton picking time. The lower bolls are open, and I see many a little chap at work getting out from fitteen to twenty-five pounds a day, and it all helps. It is astonishing how much it does help for three or four to be picking a week. They will have a bale before you know it. Children who are raised to work are a traesure to a near man or. raised to work are a treasure to a poor man on the firm. They save him many a step. They can churn and go after the cows and bring water and wood, and make fires, and run the hogs cut, and pick the cow peas, and hack the fodder away and have plenty of time to frolic besides. Last year 1 encouraged my little grand children to pick the cow peas and promised them a dime for ever hamper full. Well, they like to have broke me and my pess cost me about two dollars a bushel, but it was all in the family, and so it was all right. There's nothing like a little encouriment to induce children to work—a l money to spend or a frolic of some sort. all work for the reward that is to come and it

sons are all the same and seed time and har-

lightens our labors and makes us feel better.

A man can work on principle, but a boy must bave some interest. The first half dollar I ever earned was what I got for a load of wood that I chopped and hauled to town and sold, and I was prouder of that money than any that was ever given to me by my father. any that was ever given to me by my father In fact I have never had any since that did In fact I have never had any since that did me so much good. I organized a private bank in a cigar box, with a slit hole in the top, and dropped the silver in, and in course of time I put in several more, and about that time the poor heathen was taking the country, and a missionary preacher worked on my tender feelings and broke my bank and I nover resumed business on that type. If it heden heaps for that deon that one. If it hadent been for that de-parture there is no telling how rich I would have been. I've often wondered what the

Our grand-children are having a good time now. They have finished breaking the built call and are very busy making flutter mills under the fish pond dam. The fall is about five feet and they keep the water busy and the wheel too, and are talking about a little saw-mill statechment. I just let them are along and whele too, and are taking about a little saw-mill attachment. I just let them go along and use my tools and dull my handsaw and gap my ax and waste my nails and leave ev-erything where they didn't find it, for they are on a big frolic now, and will have to go back to school in a few days. I overheard them talking about school, and one said: "I wash there wasn't such a thing as achool." back to school in a few days. I overheard them talking about school, and one said: "I wish there wasn't such a thing as school!" And another said: "Well, I don't for the school is all right, and I don't want to grow up a dunce, but I wish my school days were all over—that's what I wish." But Jessie, cur Jessie, my Jessie, has left us. She has gone to town to school, and we will not see her but one day in a week. It is mighty hard on us for she is the light of the house and the comfort of my age. One by one they have to leave us. Ralph has gone to Florida to live and work, and we are getting loneseme and homesick. We miss them at night and in the morning and at the table. Even the dog looks sad and watches the road for their coming. But all's well that ends well, and we are thankful for the good that is left us. Carl is here yet, and a lot of grandchildren. They carry their sling shots with as much impudence as a town boy carries his pistol in his hip-pocket. Two of them made a target of some fine pears in the top of a favorite tree and left the little rocks in the pears. I promised them a whipping, but somehow or somewhow else they dian't get it. There is always somebody around to interfere with my arrangements. So they wanted to go to the baseball again this evening and I just put my feot down and said no. I determined to punish them and now my opportunity has come. When I take a notion I am boss at my house, ish them and now my opportunity has come.
When I take a notion I am boss at my house,
and now I've taken a notion and I'll show the
little rarcals how to shoot my pears. I'll
teach them a lesson.

ms lesson.

They have gone to the baseball ernal ancestor, and that's the kind of a man I am.

The value of an indorsement is known to hose who do business in the commercial world. The indorsement of public men to he efficacy of Red Star Cough cure ought to save their weight with all who wish a cough nixture that is prompt in its effects and consists no narcotic poisons.

An Editor's Observations

The Mexican Typical Orchestra and Friendly Letter From New York City.

A STATEMENT FROM Wm. LASTINGER, ESQ.

Rheumatism Routed.

A CASE FROM SCREVEN COUNTY

In the editorial columns of the Telephone, published at Sylvania, the county' site of Screven county, Ga., in the number bearing date August 14th, the editor, Colonel Wm, L. Matthews, Jr. has the following in reference to a remarkable cure of rheumatism by Swlit's Specific:

We know a gentleman in this county who six months ago was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hob ble across a room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week walking abou as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition he replied that Swift's Specific had cured Hot Springs in search of relief, but was persuaded by one of his neighbors to try Swift's Specific, and after using one and a half dozen bottles he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is one of our most worthy and successful citizens, and is none other

A Cancerons Affection, For the benefit of the suffering I cheerfully bear

the following testimony of the virtue of Swift's

There appeared upon the left side of my nose, several years ago, a purple spot. Finally it began to bulge the skin on one edge and to grow. It continued to grow until it became about an inch in length, and about the size of my small finger. It was at first without any feeling whatever, although very casy to make bleed. The slightest stroke would cause the blood to flow. Just what it was was a question that none seemed ready to answer, I had it takened off close up to my face, and many called it cancer; but whatever it was it yielded promptly to the influence of Switt's Specific. On April 7th, 1884, I began to use S. S. S., and have taken two dozen bottles. From the first the sore gradually decreased and has finally disappeared, and is now as smooth and clear as the balance of my face. My general health has been greatly improved and I believe it is the best blood purifier in the world, and most cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from any skin or blood disease.

WILLIAM LASTINGER, Nashville, Ga., August 28, 1885,

Mexican Typical Orchestra.

I was smlicted with blood poison in its worst Swift's Specific according to directions, I am proud to say I am cured. I am today sound, and have no trace of having been otherwise.

E. P. MYERSON. Manager Mexican Typical Orchestra.

New York, August 18.

Entirely Cured. Two years ago I contracted blood poison. I went mmediately under treatment by a physiciau, but continued to grow worse. A friend of mine advised me to take S. S. S. I did so, and it cured me entirely, as I have never since then seen the least evidence of it. CHARLES WALKER.

79 Allen street, New York city. New York, August 18, 1885.

A Friendly Letter.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, August 1855-To the Swift Specific Company-Gentlemen Your remedy is certainly one of the great discov-

A friend who had been a great sufferer from that disease, contracted during the war, you will be glad to know he has, by the use of your remedy, cleansed his system entirely of that and marcurial rheumatism so that his skin and tongue and breath are as pure as a child's without the least taint.

He desires me to say this to you, and to thank you with all the sincerity of a grateful heart and healed body for giving poor, frail humanity so effective a remedy for a disease hitherto regarded utterly incurable. Let every one similarly affict. ed take your remedy and they surely will be well

In his behalf, and to encourage others, I gladly write and sign this. Very respectfully.

LAFAYETTE SYKES.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures, which are gotten up to sell. not on their own merits, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.

For sale by all druggists.

West 20d street, New York.

Treaties on blood and skin diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer &, Atlanta, Ga.

D. A. O. MORELAND.
76 Spring Street, corner Luckle Street
Pree Practice on Saturday.
Office hours: { A. M. 8:30 to 11:30. W.M. P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Office with United States Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.

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Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Room 1 and 2, 2nd Floor Constitution Building
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LANDSGAPE ARCHITECT,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Superintendent of Westview Cemetery. Q A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eatonton, Gs.

Critics with Judge Turner. Also Office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street Macon, Ga. PHILIP B. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Office: Corner of Wall and Peachtree streets, or econd floor.

Becond floor.

CUBURHAN AND FARM PEOPRETY.

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L. C. Hoyl.

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Attorneys at Law,
Dawson, Georgia.

Will give immediate attention to all business

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Attorney at Law,
McDoncogh. & McDonough & .

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

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Beom 23, Gate City National Bank Building FREUDENTHAL, M. D. ERMAN AND AMERICAN DISFENSARY, Treats all diseases peculiar to woman. Publishe "Womans' Banner of Life." Send ten conts fo next number. No. 7% North Broad street.

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Attorney at Law,
Newman, 64.

Wright, Max Myernards, Sosbora Wright RIGHT, MYKRHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Home, Georg's Collections a Specialty. C AECHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, S Whitehall street, over Schumana's Drug Store

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A TLANTA SURGICAL INFIRMARY,
A For males and females, No. 107 Marietta Si,
Atlanta, Ga., under the direction of
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with competent assistants, and trained nurses,
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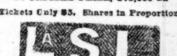
LOCHRANE & LOCHRANE. O. A. LOCHRANE. | ELGIN LOCHRANE. Attys and Conssellers at Law. Constitution Building, - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

HAVE RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF LAW in copartnership with my son Eigin, at atlanta, Ga.

O. A. LOURRANS. FAY & EICHBERG

ARCHITECTS. IS SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA'

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TH Tickets Unly \$5. Shares in Preportion.



LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY 00.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise "the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness; and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for Educational and Charitable purposes— with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming appular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d. a. D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State."

the people of any State."

It never scales or postdones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS

TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS I IN
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMRER 8, 1885—184th Monthly CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE. do do .

PRIZES OF \$60,000 Approximation Prizes of \$750.... do - do 500 - do 250

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving ull address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Monday brders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. turrency by Lxpress (all sums of 55 and upwards to our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La

er M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make R. O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-

ered Letters to NEW ORLHANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, Le. OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. STATE NATIONAL BANK. GERMANIA NATIONAL BAN

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BROKER AND DEALER IN BONDS & STOCKS

Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. WANTED—All kinds of state, city and railroad onds, Kimball house bonds and Central Bank

W. H. PATTERSON, SOND AND STOCK BROKES 224 Fryor Street-J WANTED—Atlants City bonds, Georgia state 6s, 1889. Georgia railroad 6s, 1910, 1922, Georgia state 7s, 1886. C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

JAMES' BANK.

Established 1850. DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING BUSING DESS OF all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfull received. Allows interest on time deposits. Officious made free. Open 8 to 4.

17

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, August 29th, 1885. WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE made to appear that "The Atlanta National Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, has compiled with all the provisions of the "act of congress to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12th, 1832.

Now, therefore, I, John L. Langworthy, deputy and acting comprisoller of the currency, hereby certify that "The Atlanta National Bank," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and the state of Georgia, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely: until close of business on September 2, 1908.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and September 2, 1905.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of August, 1885.
J. L. LANGWORTHY,
Deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 1559,
d 30d

I. J. Hill, Edw'd S. McCandless, A. W. Hill, President, Cashier. VicePresident THE

Gate City National Bank OF ATLANTA, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capital and Surplus \$300.000. Accounts of BANKS. MERCHANTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully solicted ATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully soliced We bave a SaVINGS DEPARTMENT in which we issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST. aug27—d&wky tf fin co

MOMAN HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S LEMALE REGULATOR

This tamous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multiform sillictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are today exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

Bradfield's Female Regulator is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the pro-duct of medical science and practical experience directed towards the benefit of SUFFERING WOMAN!

It is the studied prescription of a learned physician whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became on the studied and boundless because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name:

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND! Because it controls a class of functions, the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter her life and prematurely end her existence. Oh! what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! Woman! take to your confidence this

PRECIOUS BOON OF HEALTH. It will relieve you of nearly all the complaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.

Bold by all druggists. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

d&wky

BOX 25, Atlanta, Ga.

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order from the court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the court house door of said county, on the first fuesday in October, 1885, during the legal hours of sale the following property towit:

An undivided one half interest in and to the lot and building number ninety (90) South Broad street, Atlanta, 6a., fronting itwenty-two (22) feet on the east side of said Broad street and extending back east same width, seventy-one (71) feet to

on the cest side of said Broad street and extending back east same width, seventy-one (71) feet to properly of W. P. Inman and bounded on the notibeast by property of W. P. Inman and Gordon P. Kiser, and on the south by the lot and building of John Collier, same being part of land lot number seventy-seven (77) in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. Sold as the property of Gordon P. Kiser, a minor, for reinvestment. Terms Cash.

SARAH A. KISER,

Guardian of Gordon P. Keser.
7th, 14th, 21st & ,28th inst. & oct5th

DY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS
the United States for the Northern District of
Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated caze:

The New England Mortgage Security Company vs. John Tahaferro, and by virtue of levy made by vs. John Tahaferro, and by virtue of levy made by J. E. Bryast, U. S. marshal, under said if. fa. dated January 5, 1885, upon the following described property as the property of John Taliaferro: All those tracts of land situated in Gordon county and state of Georgia, known as lot number 24, lot number 35, lot number 37, in the 15th district and third section, containing four hundred and seventy six acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, I will sell the above named usets of land at public outery before the court bouse door of Fulton county, State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1885, between the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 5, 1885, mon JOHN W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal.

DY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, Dissued out of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiffs in the following stated case, towit: The United States vs. Frand Hill, Samuel B. Crow and Thos. W. Orr, I have this day levied on as the The United States vs. Frand Hill, Samuel B. Crow, and Thos. W. Orr, I have this day levied on as the property of Samuel B. Crow the following described property, towit: Land lots No. 683, No. 765, No. 766, No. 803, No. 804, No. 805, No. 805, No. 806, No. 822, No. 842, No. 844, No. 880, No. 819, No. 919, No. 922, No. 921, No. 921, No. 922, No. 1040, all in the first section, fourteenth district of Forsyth county, Georgia, containing seven hundred and ten acres more or less: and will sell the same at public outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton on acres more or less; and will see door of Fulton sublic outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton sublic outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton sounty, state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in bottober, 1855, between the legal hours of sale, to satisfy said fi fa.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 5th, 1885.

JOHN W. NELMS,

U. S. Marshal.

Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you.

KENNESAW ROUTE. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILEOAD.

'The following time card in effect Sunday, Sept. 6,

No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlants to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlants to Nashvills without bange.

SOUTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND. Leave Chattenooga.... Leave Balton.....

Arrive Atlants.

Stops at all important way stations
No. 2 EXPRESS—DALLY.
Leaves Chattanoogs.

No 12, EXPRESS—DALLY.
Leaves Chattanoogs.
Arrive Atlants.
Stops at all important way stations.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agout.
Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agout.
Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agout.
B A. ANDKESON,
General Ruperintendent:

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.

AUGUSTA. Ga., May 23d, 1895.

Commencing Sunday, 24th proximo, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 50th meridian time'

FAST LINE. NO. 27 WEST-DAILY. Leave Gainesville.....

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC B'Y OO. GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENF, Birmingham, Ala., July 19, 1835,

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT, July 19, 1885 WESTWARD. No. 54, Leaves Atlanta 8 00 a m, daily, Mail and Stops at all Stations

Express. Arrives at Birmingham 6 20 pm. Leaves Atlanta daily 1 05 p m, Stops only at Austeil and Shreveport. Arrives at Birmingham 6 40 pm. No. 52 | Leaves Atlanta 10 30 p m, dairy,
Night | Stops at all stations.
Express, | Arrives at Birmingham 8 15 a m,
EASTWARD,

EASTWARD.

No, 55
Mail and
Express.

Leaves Birmingham 8 00 a m daily.
Stops at all Stations,
Arrives at Atlanta 8 00 p m.

FAST LINE,
Atlanta,
New York and
All PointsEast

EASTWARD.

Leaves Birminghamil 00 a m. daily
Stops only at Anniston
and Austell,
Arrives at Atlanta 4 30 p m. Il PointsEast | No. 53 | Leaves Birmingham 7 15 p m, daily, daht Stops at all Stations
Express | Arrives at Atlanta 7 10 a m, Mann Boudoir Sleeping and Dining Cars be tween Atlanta and New Orleans via The Georgia Pacific *allway and Queen and Crescent on Trains 50 and 51.

50 and 51.

Trains 51 and 53 connect at Atlanta with ET, V and Ga R R, C R R of Ga, and Ga R R for points in Georgia and Florida, and with PIEDMONT AIBt LINE for points in the Carolinas, Virginia and the North and East.

The Fastest Line to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Pullman Cars Atlanta to New York without change. Pollman Cais Atlanta to New York without change.

Trains 50 and 52 leave Atlanta on arrival of New York trains via PIEDMONT AIR-LINE and make the Fastest Time via New Orleans and Shreveport to all points in Texas.

All trains arrive at, and depart from the Union Depot. Atlanta, and from Georgia Pacific Depot, (20th street and Powell ayenne) Birmingham, Ala.

L. Y. BAGE,

Conv. 1. C. P. and T. Agent.

NORTHRASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, On and after July 1st, 1885, trains on this road

ill run as follows: DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ATLANTAIND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

-VIA-

MONTGOMERY.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CA -BETWEEN-Atlanta and New Orleans Without Chang

ATLANTA AND SELMA SHORT LINE, -VIA-MONTGOMERY

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 13 hours to Merida Through time table in effect July 5, 1886.

Ar. Columbus, Gs LyColumbus...... N.Orleans r. West Poin Jackson.... Vicksburg, Monroe....

NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 81. | No. M. Ly. N: Orleans Mobile...... Montgom'y... Opelika..... . Columbus Lv. Enreveport. Monroe....... Vicksburg.....

THROUGH CAR SERVICE. No. 50, solid train Atlanta to Selma. Palace day oach Atlanta to Meridian without chang. Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Or-leans without change. leans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta be Selma, connecting at Montgomery with Pullman parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman parlor cars New Orleans to Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma and Montgomery to Atlanta. CHAS. H. CROM WELL, CECIL GABBETT, Gen. Manager, Montgomery, Alabams

Central Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Central & (90th Meridian time.)

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1888, PM Osenger trains on these roads will run as follows Lv. Atlanta D No Thomsston D E S....
Macon D E S....
Macon D...
Augusta D No. 17...
Savasnuah D...
Jacksonville...
Fort Gaines D E S No 21...
Fort Gaines D E S No 25...
Albany D No 25...
Eufaula D No 1...
Columbus D No. 5...
Montgomery D, No. 1... Lv. Atlanta D No Ar. Thomaston D "Carrollton....

Eufaula.... Columbus. Lv. Atlanta D No 54 Augusta
Savannah D
Jacksonville D
Perry D E S No 21
Fort Gaines D E S No 25
Blakeley D E S No 25
Albany D No 25
Eu Gaula D No 1
Columbus D No 5
Montgomery D No 54
Lecening cars on No 54
A 54 6:30 a m 12 noon 12:25 p m 5:08 p m 7:22 p m 3:10 p m 4:38 p m 2:47 p m

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

COMING TOWARDS ATLA
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D.
"Jacksonville via Albany.
"Bavannah D No 51.
"Albany D No 26.
"Blaksley D E S No 26.
"Fort Gaines D E S No 25.
"Perry D E S No 25.
"Eulaula D No 2.
"Columbus D No 6.
"Montgomery D No 2.
"Augusta D No 18.
"Macon D No 51.
"Macon D No 51. 8:45 pm akeley..... ort Gaines

7:30 .. 7:30 PM 4:10 am Ar. Atlanta D No 1.

FOR TODAY, SEPT. 6, 1885. RE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

HROUGH THE CITY.

CONSTITUTION

ik Paragraphs Picked Up All Over se sure and read Jack's article on bread. valuable cow was stolen from the Rev. J. Bowden, at 282 Luckie street, Saturday

D. T. Bently, on Eiswald street, was re-A set of valuable silver spoons were stolen Mrs. J. M. Gannon, at 168 Loyd street,

Mrs. Mary Corley, wile of William Corley, ied yesterday morning at her home on couston street.

W. A. Wright, who boards at 145 Railroad reet, was robbed yesterday of \$30. The oney was stolen from his room. W. C. Neff, the soap manufacturer, com-nins of raids made by thieves who dig up a carry away magnolia trees.

Henry Dominick, at Newton, notifies the dants police department that a fine mule a stolen from him Friday night. dants police department that a nine maie

202 pm 10 4m

202 pm 11 2m

213 pm 11 2m

213 pm 12 6m

289 pm 12 6m

280 pm 12 6m

28

whins is Repaid His Forty Dollars and Undertakes to Leave the City. J. L. Hawkins, the Hill county, Texas, himer, who was swindled out of forty dollars day before yesterday by confidence men, is not occupying a cell in the city prison.

Hawkins was arrested yesterday morning

Hawkins was arrested yesterday morning leause he was trying to leave the city.

Saturday afternoon when Hawkins caused frasher's arrest he promised to remain in the city nutil Brasher could have a preliminary tisl. The officers were abundantly satisfied that Brasher was a considence worker. The tegus check and the bogus mining stock found in his peasession were strong indications that the prisoner was crooked. Then, too, his conduct when arrested was, to say the least, suspicious. When the officers began searching Brasher he submitted quietly, but when they asked him to take off his coat and vest he protested. His protestation, however, were negoed, and when the officers began going through his coat he made a desperate effort to hide the bogus mining stock in his breeches. When these suspicious possessions were taken from Brasher he was asked why he had them. He answered by saying that they belonged to another man. The officers were extremely anxious to secure the prisoner's conviction, and in order to do sownted Hawking's testimony. They told Hawthe secure a conviction, and asked him to remain in the city until Monday, when Brasber could be given a preliminary trial. Hawkins promised to remain. He was expremely anxious to recover his money and also

Early yesterday merning Hawkins appear-ist police headquarters and asked permission see the prisoner. His request was granted ad Hawkins went to the cell door and talked and Hawkins went to the cell door and talked to Brisher quite awhile. He asked Brasher to return the money, but Brasher said that he had nothing to do with the robbery. Soon after Hawkins left the prisoner a prominent

ter Hawkins left the prisoner a prominent tlants attorney entered the stationhouse and sked to be shown to Brasher's cell, he had been asked to take charge the case. The attorney taked to the sisoner quite a while, and then waking into be office presented an order from Brasher to be station house keeper, for his watch to be eld as collateral security for his fee. The ratch, a fine gold timepiece, was surrendered to the attorney. Later the attorney asked for lawkins, and together they left the station-loose. In the afternoon, when Stationhouse Keeper

lass, AA so follow:

In the afternoon, when Stationhouse Keeper Ryan came on duty, he began asking about Bawkins, but no one seemed to know any-ling about him. Mr. Ryan was not long in concluding that Hawkins was trying to get away from town, and with a view to detaining him, the stationhouse keeper put a half deen men after him. Late in the afternoon, officers Green and Joyner found Hawkins in the act of leaving the city, and escorted him to the atation house. Hawkins admitted that he had been paid his money and was going off. He said: "When that lawyer asked for me he told me that the prisoner had not robbed me, but he thought he could get my money. He there he said that he had a note from the prisoner to a relative of his for the When we got there he said that he had a note from the prisoner to a relative of his for the money, and that I should stay in the office till he came back. He did not want me to ask, so be said, the prisoner's relative. I remained in the office a short while and when he returned he paid me \$40 and I signed a receipt for it. The lawyer then told me that I had no business at police headquarters and that I had better stay away and leave town as

toon as possible. I was going away when the efficers arrested me.'
Stationhouse Keeper Ryan says that he will scoure Brasher's conviction if possible. Hawkins will be kept in custody until Brasher has a preliminary trial.

THE COAL POOL, Talk with Mr. J. C. Kimball, a Well Known Coal Dealer. As winter draws nearer the interest in the reported coal combination increases. Yesterday a ETITUTION reporter called on Mr.J. C. Kimball ge of the oldest and best known coal d

oi.

Mr. Kimbell said: "No, sir, there is no coal poel in this city; but there is such a pool at Kucxville. You will probably remember that there was great cutting in the price of coal in March and April. The mines soon discovered that this was rumous to them, and took stees to Creanize a pool to control prices. This was effect of early in May, since which time this pool has dictated prices at which dealers shall sell coal in Atlanta."

"What mines are embraced in this pool?"
"All the mires at Coal Creek, Jellico, and Poplar Creek."

"And they dictate the price at which you sell

"Yes, sir, absolutely, and we must maintain their prices or we cannot get coal. We really have no more control of prices here than you have." "What are present prices?"
"What are present prices?"
"The latest order, which goes into effect o
"The latest order, which goes into effect o
lenday, atill allows us to sell by car load and d
liver to consumers at \$4.25 per ton, but less tha
tar load, sold from yard, the price is \$4.5
Of course there is a corresponding advance at to
mine."

"And they dictate the price at which you

mines."

"Don't you think these prices high?"

"Don't you think these prices high?"

"No, sir. Considering the cost of mining a handling strictly lump coal the price is reasonable. Why, the price of coal right in Knoxvi delivered to consumers is \$4 per ton. I know the margin allowed to the dealer is exceeding mail, and yet some people think they man anormous profits. They have no idea of the of hauling coal to yard and then swreening it cand delivering to consumers, or of the loss volved in fine coal, shortage at mines, loss reason, tet. Where is the dealer in this can have a living, and leaders are as active, energetic and entrising as any of our merchants, but they have in the last in the price in the last five years."

"I han you think the prices reasonable?"

For school books of all grades, go to Lynch's, N Whitehall street. KINDERGARTEN. Miss Rushton will re-of er Kindergarten and primary school Monda; ptember 14th, instead of September 7th, as pal

Pork Bausage.

pork sausage order of Stewart & Thomas sarket, 70 Peachtree. sepeddwiw

ATLANTAIND NEW ORLKANS SHORT LINE

-VIA-

MONTGOMERY.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CAR -BETWEEN Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change

ATLANTA AND SELMA SHORT LINE. -VIA-B

MONTGOMERY

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 18 hours to Meridia Through time table in effect July 5, 1885. SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

| | No. | 50. | No. H |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Lv. Atlanta | - | - | 10 40 20 |
| AT FRITBUIT | 200 | Pin | 11 25 mm |
| Palmetto | 2 18 | PIM | 11 18 18 |
| Newnan | 2 39 | pm | 12 06 27 |
| Grantville | 804 | pm | 12 33 4 |
| FIORNISVILLE | 3 17 | pm | 12 48 0 |
| LaGrange | 8 41 | pm | 1 19 0 |
| West Point | 4 08 | pm | 1 50 000 |
| Oneli L. | 4 50 | pm | 2 41 818 |
| Ar. Columbus, Ga | 7 18 | Dro | 19.14 |
| LvColumbus | 8 00 | 8m | 12 40 pm |
| Montgom'y | 6.55 | TATO: | 5.00 |
| ar. Pensacola | 8 30 | 8m | 2 10 pm |
| Mobile | 2 40 | 9.60 | 200 0 |
| N.Orleans | 7 45 | 870 | 7 80 PM |
| Lv. Atlanta | | | 10 40 pm |
| Ar. West Point | 4 08 | PITE! | 1 52 42 |
| Mon tgomery | 6 55 | рш | 5 00 Am |
| Selma | 9 05 | Dm. | 10 15 am |
| Meridian | 1 42 | am. | |
| Jackson | 7 50 | am | *********** |
| Vicksburg | 10 20 | am | *********** |
| | | | |

| NORTH BOUND DAILY.1 | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | No. 81. | No. 84 | | |
| Ly.N: Orleans | 8 20 pm | 8 00 am | | |
| Mobile | 1 15 am | 1 85 am | | |
| Montgom'y | 9 35 am | | | |
| "Opelika | | Control of the last | | |
| Ar. Columbus | 12 14 m | | | |
| Lv.Columbus | 800 am | 12 40 | | |
| West Point | 12 85 m | 11 47 pm | | |
| " LAGIRING | 104 pm | 12 22n'gt | | |
| Hogansville | | 12 50 am | | |
| Grantville | 1 43 pm | | | |
| Palmetto | 2 09 pm | | | |
| Fairburn | 2 42 pm | | | |
| Ar. Atlanta | 2 52 pm 8 80 pm | | | |
| Lv. Enreveport | accessconsasers. | The second second | | |
| Monroe | 6 30 am | ********** | | |
| Vicksburg | 700 pm | | | |
| Jackson | 9 80 pm | | | |
| Meridian | 240 am | | | |
| " Belma | 7 30 am | 4 00 pm | | |
| " Montgomery | 9 35 am | | | |
| West Point | 1 04 pm | | | |
| Atlanta | 8 30 pm | 3 90 am | | |

THROUGH CAR SERVICE. No. 50, solid train Atlanta to Selma. Palace day oach Atlanta to Meridian without change. Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

Early yesterday merning Hawkins appearate to police headquarters and asked permission see the prisoner. His request was granted at Hawkins went to the cell door and talked Bresher quite awhile. He asked Brasher to turn the money, but Brasher said that he ad nothing to do with the robbery. Soon ter Hawkins left the prisoner a prominent thenta attorney entered the stationhouse and ked to he shown to Brasher's cell. leans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlants to Belma, connecting at Montgomery with Pullman parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 53, Pullman parlor cars New Orleans to Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma and Montgomery to Atlanta.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL. CECIL GABBETT. OHAS. H. OROMWELL, CECIL GABBETT,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Gen. Mauager,
Montgomery, Alabama ted to be shown to Brasher's cell, he had been asked to take charge the case. The attorney talked to the soner quite a while, and then walking into the station house keeper, for his watch to be held as collateral security for his fee. The watch, a fine gold timepiece, was surrendered to the attorney. Later the attorney asked for Hawkins, and together they left the station-

Central Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Central or 30th Meridian time.)
SAVANNAH, Ga., September 5th, 1885.

| Osenger trains on these roads will run as follows | house. |
|--|--|
| | In the afternoon, when Stationhouse Keeper |
| GOING FROM ATLANTA. | Ryan came on duty, he began asking about |
| Lv. Atlanta D No 52 6:30 a m | Hawking, but no one seemed to know any- |
| Ar. Thomaston D E S 11:35 a re | thing about him. Mr. Ryan was not long in |
| " Carrolton D E S | concluding that Hawkins was trying to get |
| | away from town, and with a view to detain- |
| AUKUKIR D NO. 17 4:15 D? | |
| | ing him, the stationhouse keeper put a half |
| Jacksonville | desen men after him. Late in the afternoon, |
| " Perry D E S No 21 12:25 a m " Fort Gaines D E S No 27 5:08 p m | Officers Green and Joyner found |
| Fort Gaines D E S No 27 5:08 p m | Hawkins in the act of leav- |
| " Blakeley D E 8 No 25 7:22 p m | ing the city, and escorted him |
| " Albany D No 25 8:10 p m | to the station house. Hawkins admitted that |
| " Eufaula D No 1 4:38 p m | |
| " Columbus D No. 5 2:47 p m | be had been paid his money and was going |
| " Montgomery D, No. 1 7:56 p m | off. He said: "When that lawyer asked for |
| Lv. Atlanta D No 2 2:45 p m | me he told me that the prisoner had not |
| Ar. Thomaston D E S 7:15 pm | robbed me, but he thought he could get my |
| " Carrollton | money. He then asked me to go to his office. |
| DIRCOD 6:25 B III | When we got there he said that he had a note |
| "Augusta | |
| " Savanuah | from the prisoner to a relative of his for the |
| " Jacksonville D | money, and that I should stay in the office till |
| 16 Fort Coince | tecame back. He did not want me to see, |
| ** Fort Gaines | to be said, the prisoner's relative. I remained |
| ** Blakeley | in the office a short while and when he re- |
| " Eufaula | turned he paid me \$40 and I signed a |
| "Columbus | receipt for it. The lawyer then told me that |
| " Montgomery | |
| Ty Atlanta D No St. | I had no business at police headquarters and |
| Lv. Atlanta D No 54 7:40 p m | that I had better stay away and leave town as |
| Ar. Thomaston | seen as possible. I was going away when the |
| ii Macon | officers arrested me. |

Augusta..... Savannah D. Perry D E S No 21
Fort Gaines D E S No 25
Blakeley D E S No 25
Albary D No 25
Eulaula D No 1

being cars on No 5.4. Atlanta to Savannan; ough sleeping cars on No 5.4. Atlanta to Savannan; ough sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jackwille via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for ightsville, Loutsville and Sylvania, Ga., take in No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close constituent at Albany with trains of 8 F & W Ry for thwest Georgia and Florida points. Train Sonnects at Albany with B & W R. Trains 51 64 connect at Savannah with S F & W Ry for Florida points. ol.

Mr. Kimball said: "No, sir, there is no coal pool in this city; but there is such a pool at Kinexville. You will probably remember that there was great cutting in the price of coal in March and April. The mines soon discovered that this was ruinous to them, and took steps to creatize a pool to control prices. This was effect early in May, since which time this peol has dictated prices at which dealers shall sell coal in Atlanta."

"What mines are embraced in this pool?"

"All the mines at Coal Creek, Jellico and Popier Creek." COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA Jacksonville yia Savannah D.
Jacksonville yia Savannah D.
Jacksonville yia Albany.
Savannah D No 5i.
Albany D No 26.
Blakoley D E S No 26.
Blakoley D E S No 26.
Everty D E S No 22.
Eviaula D No 2.
Columbus D No 6.
Montgomery D No 6.
Macon D No 5i.
Thomaston "And they dictate the price at which you sell ker?"
"Yes, sir, absolutely, and, we must maintain their prices or we cannot get coal. We really lave no more control of prices here than you have." v. Jacksonville via Sayannah D

hat are present prices?"
the latest order, which goes into effect on day, fill allows us to sell by car load and detect to consumers at \$4.25 per ton, but less than load, sold from yard, the price is \$4.60 curse there is a corresponding advance at the &a." 8:45 p m of course there is a corresponding advance at the mines."

"Don't you think these prices high?"

"No, sin. Considering the cost of mining and handling strictly lump coal the price is reasonable. Why, the price of coal right in Knoxville delivered to consumers is \$1 per ton. I know that the margin allowed to the dealer is exceedingly intelligent and yet some people think they make thormous profile. They have no idea of the cost of handing coal to yard and then screening it out and delivering to consumers, or of the loss inholved in fine coal, shortage at mines, loss in the standard of the cost of the 7:30 . 7:30 pm

Mr. Kimbell has just removed his yard to 27 tonney street, where he has splendid facilities for bandling coal and wood. His office is still at a Marietta street.

for school books of all grades, go to Lynch's, No.

KINDERGARTEN. Miss Rushton will re-ope r Kindergarten and primary school Monday,

SERVICES YESTERDAY:

ARMSTRONG PREACHES A FOR TODAY, SEPT. 6, 1885. ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH. TURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

CONSTITUTION

THROUGH THE CITY.

ne sure and read Jack's article on bread.

A valuable cow was stolen from the Rev. J. Bowden, at 282 Luckie street, Saturday

p.T. Bently, on Eiswald street, was re-lied of a chest of tools by a thief Saturday

A set of valuable silver spoons were stolen om Mrs. J. M. Gannon, at 168 Loyd street.

ed yesterday morning at her home on fouston street. Mrs. Mary Corley, wite of William Corley,

W. A. Wright, who boards at 145 Railroad

eet, was robbed yesterday of \$30. The ney was stolen from his room.

W. C. Neff, the soap manufacturer, com-

Henry Deminick, at Newton, notifies the Henry Deminick, notifies the Henry Deminical H

fight before last a burglar entered William der's residence, 97 Thompson street, and

ried away a quantity of wearing apparel. rancis Culpepper, Lizzie Martin and Sa-nah Davis, all charged with larceny, were sted yesterday by Officers Martin, Pry-

hins is Repaid His Forty Dollars and

J. L. Hawkins, the Hill county, Texas, amer, who was swindled out of forty dollars before yesterday by confidence men, is accepting a cell in the city prison.

Hawkins was arrested yesterday morning

Saiurday alternoon when Hawkins caused heber's arrest he promised to remain in the in until Brasher could have a preliminary nial. The officers were abundantly satisfied

rasher was a confidence worker. The check and the bogus mining stock

din his possession were strong indica-that the prisoner was crooked, n, too, his conduct when arrested to say the least, stapicious. When the ers began searching Brasher he submitted

is coat and vest he protested. His protesta

non, however, was no good, and when the of-feers began going through his coat he made a deperate effort to hide the bogus mining stock in his breeches. When these cuspi-cious possessions were taken from Brasher he was asked why he had them. He answered by saying that they belonged to another man. The officers were extremely anxious to secure the prisoner's conviction, and in order to do so

anted Hawkins' testimony. They told Haw-he that his testimony was necessary a secure a conviction, and asked im teremain in the city until Monday, when

ther could be given a preliminary trial.

white promised to remain. He was ex-sely anxious to recover his money and also cut to see Brasher punished.

house Keeper Ryan says that he will

Brasher's conviction if possible.

s will be kept in custody until
has a preliminary trial.

non reporter called on Mr.J. C. Kimball,

THE COAL POOL,

Known Coal Dealer.

As winter draws nearer the interest in the re-

ported coal combination increases. Yesterday a

of the oldest and best known coal dealers in city, and asked if there was really such a

Talk with Mr. J. C. Kimball, a Well

but when they asked him to take of

THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

Undertakes to Leave the City.

ise he was trying to leave the city.

d carry away magnolia trees.

and McWilliams

He Expresses His Thanks to the Press of Atlanta and to the People for Their Conduct Tonohing His Recent Trouble-Bervices in the Other Churches-Fine Talks. alk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over

Yesterday Dr. Armstrong preached at St. Philip's. It was his first sermon since his vacation. The congregation was large, the music excellent, and the services in every way interesting and impressive, a part of the service being the administering of the holy

The congregation sang:

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." Dr. Armetrong began by saying, "I cannot my brothren, suppress the feelings which are upon my heart just now, nor conceal the deep appreciation and the unfeigned gratitude which I feel to the press of the city of Atlanta and I might say to the whole people of Atlanta

I might say to the whole people of Atlanta and to the members of my own parish and to my vestry for the sympathy, confidence and strength that they have given me during the last two weeks when clouds were rolling over my life. Believe me, that that appreciation and gratitude are commensurate with the sympathy, confidence and strength which you have given me.

The doctor chose for his text the 21st verse of the ninth chapter of Matthew: "If I may but touch His garment I shell be whole."

These words were uttered by a woman afflicted with a severe malady. The feeling that she evinced is worthy to be imitated and cherished by all. She had great faith in Christ's power to cure her. She felt that she needed only to touch his clothes in order to be made whole. Faith is a simple and vivid trust in the power of Jesus Christ to save from the power and effects of sin. It is a clear and firm persuasion that coming into close sympathy with the words and thoughts and lite of Christ will impart to the soul a new and divine halp, raising the men out of and and life of Christ will impart to the soul a new such divine help, raising the man out of and shove his 'simful self. The humili-ty of the waman is worthy of imitation. She was not disposed to thrust herself into Christ's presence. Hun-dreds do not find the deepest divine knowl-edge nor receive the fulness of divine grace because they are too proud to touch God first at his garment. They refuse to seek God first at some outside and simpler manifestations of his life. They are unwilling to proceed grad-ually into the hely of holies. Men today pro-fess to be investigating the deepest facts of and life of Christ will impart to the soul a new

fees to be investigating the deepest facts of divine existence almost flippantly.

So they wander constantly in the mazes, denying, perhaps, the very fundamental facts and are unbelievers in God. The infinite and eternal spirit has clothed himself with a certain visible medium, through which with a certain visible medium through which he reveals himself. There are those who

claim that they can, by their own unaided abstract thinking, reason out God, and that this visible medium is but a clog to their progress. Comparatively few can thus reason for themselves, and must all the others be remarded to everlesting ignorance, and he exmanded to everlasting ignorance, and be ex-cluded from God's love and grace. The great number need visible and tangible helps, and these God had furnished. He has invested himself with garments visible to human eyes and targible to human minds. The church of Christ, with her services and her sacraments is among those garments. So, too, are the Scriptures. The Bible is not so much a revelation from God as

Bible is not so much a revelation from God as of God. Physical nature is among those garments. To the poets nature is not a mere machine moved and guided exclusively by dynamite forces. She is living, bounding thing, made so by the love of the true God ceursing and throbbing within ner. Oh, how rich are these garments of God. The picturesque lendscapes are but the verigated patterns of the divine dress; the waves of old ocean are its frills and flounces. The flowers of the field and garden are the bouquets on the divine bosom and the rainbow spanning the Heavens is the divine shoulder asah. The milky way is the divine girdle. The sun is the divine brooch and the stars are His geas and diamonds.

and diamonds. Pope uttered a great and eternal truth in the couplet: "All these are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body nature is and God the soul."

Whose body nature is and God the soul."

The right feelings, Dr. Armstrong said, were true and deep penitence, true and deep purpose sgainst sin, true and deep trust in God, and true and deep sympathy with the holiness of the divine character and laws. To such a soul as this the mysteries of the sacrament of God's church are revealed and the holy ceremonies become are revealed and the holy ceremonies become the conduit-pipes through which flows the life-giving power of the trune God; the Bible becomes more than a mere ancient history, and physical nature is alive with God; becoming a great and majestic sacrament, an out-ward and visible sign of an inward and spir-

First Baptist Church, An immense congregation, filling to its full capacity the auditorium and the gallery, greeted Dr. Hawthorne's return from his summer vacation. In response to such a manifestation of esteem and love, Dr. Har thorne seemed to throw his whole soul, mind and heart into his great subject: "We shall

and heart into his great subject: "We shall see Him as He is," preaching the grandest sermon of his ministry here. Said the doctor: It is the desire of every truly pious soul to see God; to know the au-thor of his being, the source of all his bless-ings. Who, amid the deep stillness of night, has not looked into the calm depths sterlit heavens, and exclaimed: "Oh! that God would speak, that he would come forth from this mystery, reveal Himself and put an end to all doubt. He is so near and yet so

distant. In every movement of nature, in every flying cloud and passing breeze, in the dewdrop and the sunbeam, God is present though invisible. the surbeam, God is present though invisible. Who, as he looks out upon this world of ungodlinese, sees the dark demons of iniquity trampling upon truth, purity and virtue, sees floating from house tops the black standard of infidelity, hears men crying, "down with the Sabath," "down with the church and God," can repress the wish that God would break through the heavens and in all His power show Himself that men might know and fear Him, as a God who spares no evil? These desires are not irreverent, yet God does not respond to them. He does not withdraw the veil that hides Him from mortal view. Why is He invisible? Why do we with mortal eyes, not see Him as the sun in the heavens? Why is He not visibly present every day and every hour to prevent skepticism and evil doing? There are many satisfactory reasons.

day and every hour to prevent asserted and evil doing? There are many satisfactory resons.

This is a life of trial. We are here to be tested. There can be no testing without a chance of error. The man who believes when unbelied is impossible gives no evidence of the love of truth. Truth, to be tested, must not blaze in dazzling light before a man. There must be some room for error, some room for doubt. Truth, while always available to the diligent, must be so, as to escape the observation of the careless, to be appreciated. Truth, anywhere and everywhere, is a precious treasure, but men are less benefitted by the possession of truth than by the effort to find it. It's the labor we perform for its attainment, that gives avidence of our appreciation of any treasure. Why is the Bible so precious to the devout heart? Because so simple that it can be easily mastered by a single reading? No. This great ocean of truth is so deep and so broad that the farther we scarch the greater wonders we see, and the deeper we go the richer treasures we find. Those great truths, for which men lay down life and properly were found and established through sweats of agony. You must seek God to find Him.

Again, man's love of purity is to be tested. If every morning we could see God as the blue sky and hear His voice as the thunderbolt, it would not be the love of virtue that keep us in its path, but

the fear of God. If God could be seen as a landscepe our belief would be impossible, and belief no evidence of loyalty through love. God has so placed us here that we may choose right for the sake of right, rectitude for the sake of rectitude. No voice comes thundering from the heavens; no thunderbolt across his pathway; no cloud across his sky, to alarm the sinner. These things are placed before him in such light that he must choose the service of God for its own sake and witten he

him in such light that he must choose the rervice of God for its own sake and virtue because it is virtue.

Again, we are here in a state of discipline; to be trained for the life to come. The saculty for seeing God must be developed in this life. Without a mind, disciplined by study, the terms of philosophy are meaningless, and so without training and moral disciplin it will be impossible for us to see God and be like him. The corrupt, devillish, sin-cursed man can have no conception of God. We must become like him before we can see and know the heavty and grandeur of God. Without holiness no man can know God. To the unregenerate man no revelation can reveal God and to erate man no revelation can reveal God and to him Heaven is desolate and the throne of God

That which is spiritual cannot be seen by the physical senses. If on the confines of the material world there are things not clearly visible, how can physical man recognize things immaterial. There are one

material world there are things not clearly visible, how can physical man recognize things immaterial. There are one thousand immortal spirits before me in this church today, but what eye can see, or what hand can touch them? If we cannot see the spirits around us in this world how can we see the great God?

God manifests Himself in nature, but nature is not God. He manifested Himself to Moses in the burning bush, but the burning bush was not God. He appeared unto the children of Israel in the pillar of cloud, but the pillar of cloud was not God. He was in Christ on earth, but the mere human body of Jesus was not God. He cannot be seen with the eye of sense, It is possible to have a spiritual vision of God. It is promised in the Scriptures that our spiritual beings, cleansed of all sin, shall see Him. He promises us that we shall see Him and the tulfillment of this promise will be the consummation of our bliss. It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we shall see him and he like him. Could you know the full meaning of these words you would have higher conceptions of your future destiny. Our conception of God's essential being is not capable of expression in words. We wonder at the great discoveries of the philosopher, but could we look into his mind and see the at the great discoveries of the philosopher, but could we look into his mind and see the grand conceptions as they burst into being in the rich depths of his soul, our wonder would

e without measure.

Every man organized on a true and noble basis has an ideal nobler than anything he has ever attained. Brighter visions floated before Shakspeare's great fancy than ever found expression in proce or verse. The crater with magic of voice, beauty of gesture and grand outburst, holds our very heart-strings in his grasp, but could we look into his heart and see his great emotions in the place of their birth, how much grander would they superst. The artist's greatest work large hey spear! The artist's greatest work lags ar behind the conception in his mind. h, could we see the original pictures in the

gallery of the artist's soul, how tame would the masterpieces on canvass appear! Seeing into the mind of God, gazing into the conceptions of His great soul, the origin of all creation, is what is meant by seeing God as He is. This is the sweetest promise of celes-tial blies. This world, in all its grandour of beauty is but a symbol of God's mind. What shall be the measure of our bliss as we look into this great mind! My soul is impatient for the view. To rise above all forms to get beyond the shadows, to look not on the borrowed light, but at the true source heart to heart and face to face, to dwell where happy saints revel in beautiful visions of God and His love. What a destiny isours! I love to think of heaven, that blest abode where no to think of heaven, that blest abode where no gloom ever gathers with the shades of evening. I love to think of that heavenly company! All those who have gone on before. I love to think of the music of heaven, its hallelujah's and symphonies, but most of all, I love to think that I shall be with God, like God and that I shall see Him as He is. The day will come when our dear Lord will call us home and we shall sae dear Lord will call us home and we shall see His face and a blest eternity we shall spend

triumphant in his grace.

Congregational Church. At the Church of the Redeemer, Dr. Eddy preached from the 23d psalm, "The Lord ia My Shepherd," etc. Come dear, fellow Christiens, let us, for a little while, withdraw in spirit from scenes of earthly care an trouble, into that serene retreat which opened for sgitated and weary souls, in the word and promise of God. Let the harp of David charm away the sad memories, the which, like spirits of evil soize upon us in our hours of weakness. Let us forget our private griefs; let us, for a time, cease our mournful vigil over man's mortality; let this most musical, most heavenly of palams which may well be entitled "My shepherd and I soothe our careworn hearts to rest." "The Lord is my shepherd I shall not want." Whe this pelan, writen by David when he was yet a shepherd lad at Bethleham, or was the imagery suggested to him long afterwards, when, oppressed by the cares of royalty, and the perils of war,

his thoughts turned fondly back to the quiet occupation and peaceful days of his glorious youth? While I incline to the latter opinion—for the psalm in certain parts intimates expefor the psalm in certain parts intimates experiences of danger from enemies and other causes—we shall do no violence to the psalm if we assume that the germinant thought sprung up in the heert of the shepherd lad when he watched his flock in some green valley among the Judean hills. I picture him to myself as reclaining under the shadow of a rock at noonday, while his flock repose on the tender grass near the neighboring stream. It is a stream of peace, plenty, contentment. "These innocent creatures," so he whispers to himself, "though weak and helpless, are contented and ing stream. It is a stream of peace, plenty, contentment. "These innocent creatures," so he whispers to himself, "though week and helpless, are contented and happy under my care. They fear no evil. They want nothing. Is my condition worse than theirs? Have I, so weak and ignorant, so prone to wander—have I no guardian, no protector, no shepherd?" Methinks he pauses, glances at his sheep and breaks forth—"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Our senses are dull and our hearts are blind; therefore the sublime energy of our faith expressed in these words does not at once strike us as mstreous. Consider it well, when a weak, sinful man dwelling in the dust, and crushed before the moth, says with intelligent and exultanteonycicion, "The Lord is my Shepherd," he springs at a single bound above the earth, above the heavens, above the sphere of accident and change, above material laws and forces, above the creation, and throws itself into the sames, and sinks to rest on the bosom of the Father Almighty. And this energy of faith is itself a proof and pledge that the relation between God and the soul, is no siry dream, but a most sure and blessed reality. This faith has a triumphant logic of its own. The emphasis lies on the name of the shepherd, Jehovah. If my shepherd were any other than Jehovah I might sometimes be left to want; for creatures of the largest affluence of resources are poor when we take into account the limitless wants of the shepherd gives protection and support." Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me." The divine shepherd makes plentiful provision for his flock especially in time of peril. "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." God is called Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide. He takes thought for us; He understands our wants; He will withhold no good thing from us; food for the body as leng 2s the body needs susteinance; food for the soul, the bread of immorta

Patterns.

Prices V Call and examine my stock.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU "J. T" or Big Chunk and And Don't Y

REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

One ounce more than any dealer

will give you for the money, and finest quality to be had anywhere. NUNNALLY & RAWSON, 36 Whitehall street.

the myriad of saints and angels are on your side, and no foe shall set on you to hurt you. Our Shepherd fills our hearts not only with food but with gladness. "Thou annointest my head with oil, my cup runnath over." Who should be glad if not the Lords chosen guests, sitting down clad in the liven clean and white, which is the rightenusness of saints, at the supper of the Lord? I bid you rejoice! Rejoice in love to the brethren. Rejoice in hope. Rejoice for your cup runneth over. "Surely goodness and mergy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

Perhaps David had in his mind the earthly sanctuary of God on Mount Zion, but that was a pattern of things in the heavens. Brothers, the time is at head when we shall see that heaven the merger with heaven. the myriad of saints and angels are on your

the time is at hand when we shall see that house not made with hands. What glory will then break upon us! What joyous greetings await us in Jerusalem, the golden!

Oh, the music and the singing Of the hosts redeemed by love; Oh, the hallelujabs singing Through the halls of light above. The Lord's supper was administered at the close of the sermen, several uniting with the

MONEY AND TIME

Made and Saved-16 to 17 3-4 Ounces Bread.

I wonder who that old unfortunate crosking baker that did not know Jack's free delivery wagons was giving 17% ounces of the best bread for five cents.

POOR OLD MAN. If I knew him I would be more liberal than my Peachtree competitor, for I would not go to all this expense and trouble, but as Jack's free delivery gets rock bottom prices on all materials they use "through one of the best brokers" Atlanta has, end as wide awake man as this country can produce, they are determined that the people of Atlanta shall not be buildozed into thinking that 16 ounces are more 7% owness, and we can't understand how they could be led to believe that they are getting more bread by the 16 ounce system for 5 cents when this expense and trouble, but as Jack's free deliv

JACK'S FREE DELIVERY will give them 17% ounce, full weight for 5 cents, and are giving 24 pounds for one dollar, which amount, when reduced down to one twentieth part, will make

19% OUNCES FOR 5 CENTS. Now figure and see if it is not correct. NOW ADD ALL THIS
up and see if the old Atlanta bakery, Jack's free
delivery, are not giving you one fifth more bread
for your money now. THE OLD BAKER

says to answer why he can afford to give you so much more for your money, is that he knows his business, and are making MORE AND SELLING MORE than almost all the rest put together.
which enables him to make it much cheaper than

is other competitors. Now I will LEAVE IT TO THE PUBLIC

to decide who is dividing the profit or giving the most bread for the money. I think from the INCREASE OF MY TRADE

since this so-called bread war started, that the Old Baker'' or Jack's free delivery is giving more Bread than any.

Off on a Business Trip Mr. L. B. Wheeler, of the firm of Kimball Wheeler & Parkins, architects, left last night for New York, Boston and the east on a business trip for the firm. He will select materials for the

interior decoration of several houses the firm has in hand in this city, from the principal decorrtive establishments in the northand east Mr.Wheeler's designs in decorative art shows that he possesses rare taste and skill and his selections will be gathered from the best designs in modern art. The decoration of one of their houses now in course of erections costs upwards of \$8,000 and they are preparing sketches for decorative work in other cities. The firm has just closed a contract for the building of Mr. John Silvey's new residence, to cost \$55,000. It will be built-largely of North Carolina brown stone, with heavy and ornamental carvings. The house will be one of the handsomest in the city, and will be creed on his present lot, corner of Marietta and Spring streets. interior decoration of several houses the firm has

road, inaugurated several important changes in their

Rome express, heretofore leaving at 4:45 p. m., low leaves at 3:40. chedule, as follows: now leaves at 3:40.

Kennesaw express leaves at 6 p. m. instead of 3:40, as formerly.

Marietta accommodation will now leave at 5:20 instead of 5:40 p. m.

Nos. 1, 3 and 11 will leave Atlanta at 1:30 p. m., 8:50 a m. and 10:45 p. m. respectively, as heroto-Size a m. and 10-30 p. m. respectively, as nector fore. Southbound passenger trains will arrive in At-lanta as follows: 6:10 a. m., 2:a. m., 1:10 a. m., 2:22 p. m. and 7:35 p. m., the only change being in the day express arriving at 2:25 p. m. instead of 3:15 as formerly.

Now is your time to buy pork and bologus sause—lowest rates.

STEWART & THOMAS,
Palace Market, 70 Peachtree,
sep6d&w4w

Atlants, Ga I have a full supply of all school books. James Lynch, No. 7 Whitehall street.

Prompt and polite attention to all who need public school books. Wilson & Bruckner, 6 and Marietta at.

"Amorous' Perfect Flooring," Kiln Dried and Dressed. For sale by Atlanta Lumber Company. Office 48 Marietta street.

A few thousand dollars can be borrowed on one year's time on improved Adanta property by ap-plying to Francis Fortanks, if Room 7, Fitten Buildiag. For school books of all grades, go to Lynch's, No. Whiteball street.

Old apers for wrapping paper at

Is daily arriving. The styles this Fall are very handsome. Men, Boys and Children's Suits, all of the Latest Styles and

ery Low!

GEORG E MUSE,

38 WHITEHALL STREET. MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE.

Natural Leaf Tobacco, ou Forget It!

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS!

Wilson & BRUCKNER, AS SUCCESSOR TO Failips & Crew, 5 and 8 Marietta street, desires to announce to the friends and patrons of the old house, that they are fully supplied with a Complete Line of Public School Books, School Supplies, Etc.

Our Mr. Eugene Buckner, so long connected with the late firm of Phillips & Crew, will be be nind our counters in person to see that all customers have prompt and polite attention, and the wints of all fully supplied. He hopes his old friends will favor him with a call.

BLANK BOOKS ALL STYLES AND RULING WILSON & BRUCKNER,

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of inter-st when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET. With your money secured by a First Mortgage upon some of the choicest Real Estate in the city of Atlanta; or, if preferred, the Best Farm Lands in the State of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been excinsively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for Twenty Years—in the Northwest (State of Iowa) up to 1893 and since 1893 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon noies, making them as convenient as government bonds.

Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

S1% Feachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MY BOOKS ARE STILL OPEN FOR COLLECTof September. Don't wait for the last few days and
all come at once; All that are on the dealulers' list
ior this year, either for property or street tax, will
take notice that they will have to make their returns before they can pay without cost.

City Tax Receiver and Collector.

angz0-til sep20 thu su tue fri 7p

Atlanta Lumber Company. Lumber Laths and Shingles. Yards Humphries street and E. T., V. & Ga. R. R, Office 48 Marietta street. M. F. Amorous, General Manager.

Prompt and polite attention to all who need

Ge to Lynch's for school books. Announcement,

The triends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT him for Tax Collector. I am a candidate for the office of tax collector

of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the elec-tion, and will not have but little time to canvas for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of election. Election Wednesday, January 6th, 1886.

Go to Lynch's for school books. TAYLOR & WYLIE,

UNDERTAKERS,

26 West Alabama Street,

Sausage! Sausage! Sausage. We are now making sansage by steam; deals furnished with all kinds of fine sansage, who sale or retail. Strawart & Thomas, sep6d&w4w Palace Market, 78 Poschtree.

DIARRHCE A., worst cases relieved and cured by DUFFY'S FURE MALT WHISKY. Recommended by leading Physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers

Two Million feet Lumber at our yards, Humphries street and E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R. Write for prices delivered. Country trade a specialty. Atlanta Lum ber Company.

GOWER'S SPRINGS.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS conceded to be the most valuable and health giving water in northeast Georgia, are offered

FOR SALE OR LEASE. They are located within one mile of Gaines-ville, and street cars run to the door of the commedious hotel. The water is a specific for

My Fall and Winter Stock MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

GRAET

Fall Opening

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

We will show all the

LATEST STYLES

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTHS.

Cassimeres & Worsteds.

John G. Jones, the well known Artist and Wm. J. Healy, late from New York city, whose reputation as First Class Cutter is second to none, are in charge of our Merchant Tailoring Department. IF YOU WISH PERFECE FITTING GAR. MENT GIVE US A TOALL BEFORE SELECTING

We are receiving our READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men, Boys' and Children every day.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia RAILROAD. DIVISIONS IN GRORGIA

THE NEW SHORT LINE Chattanooga to Atlanta Atlanta to Macon-Rome to Atlanta. ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES. Dhattanooga and the West.

To Florida and the Southeast. Glosely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattaneogs
EOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Lonis Railway. Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Care daily BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

The year round without change and without delay, Trains at Atlants arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street, THE ONLY LINE RUNNING. THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES Between Chattanoogs and Jacksonville, Fia Without change and without extra farca.
The fonly line running Pullman Buffet cars double daily between Savannah and New York yia Atlanta without change.
Uondensed Local Fassenger Schednie (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are sun) in effect August 30th, 1885.

SOUTHWARD. STATIONS. | Express | Fast mail Leave CHATTAROGA 8 55 pm 9 45 am ...

" Coltevah 9 33 pm 10 20 am ...

" Cohutta 10 000pm 10 45 am ...

Arrive DALTON...

Leave East Rome... 12 01 am 12 85 pm ...

" Rockmart 1 60 am 1 27 pm ...

" Dallas 1 44 am 2 16 pm ...

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" Dallas 1 44 am 3 p Leave Indian Spring
Arrive MACON..... 5 16 am 5 30 am 6 55 am 7 15 am 9 06 am 9 52 am 1 50 pm Cochran ... Esstman... Leave JESUP.....

Arrive BEUNSWICK
Jacksonville. BOUTHWARI No. 11. No. 18. STATIONS. No. 12. | No. 14. STATIONS. Leave SAVANNAH 7 01 am 8 50 1

Jacksonville Brunswick ... Sterling..... Arrive JESUP Leave Rastmen...... Leave MACON ----Leave JACKSON..... Arrive ATLANTA " Dallas....."
" Rockmart....
Arrive East Rome ...
Leave Rast Rome ...
Arrive Daltou.....
" Colutta.....
" Colutta..... NORTHWARD No. 12. No. 14. STATIONS.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 18 and 14 connect at Chattanocca with Memphis and Charleston Dirition, 24
T. V. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern Ky and
Kashville, Chattanoogs and St. Louis Ry.
Trains Nos. 11, 12, 12 and 14 connect at Cleveland
with main line East fenn., Va. & Ga. R. and
connect at Rome with Alabama Division I. T., V.

nd Charleston railroad. Nos. ave Pullman Buffet cam and stween Atlants and Savannah.

B. W. WREEN,

con D No 53...

Atlanta D No 53

bany D.....

Fort Gaines...... Perry D E 8 No 24.



FALL TRADE 1885 McBRIDE & CO.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS, SHOW CASES,

House Furnishing Goods. LARGEST STOCK,

LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH

32 Wall St., Opposite Car Shed. "THE OLD BOOK STORE,"

"THE OLD BOOK STORE,"

38 Marietta Street, Opposite Opera House.

Hel for the Opening of the Schools!

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THIS YEAR TO

No supply school books than ever before. Why
pay exorbitant prices, when you can get good
books, every one guaranteed perfect, or money refunded, at greatly reduced prices? Also sell your
old ones, making a double saving. We will keep
a full line of school stationery, exercise, copy and
scratch books, etc. Remember, we will buy the
books you are through with and sell you what you
require. Save lots of money; every kind of sales
bele, miscellaneous books bought. We have engaged eight comepetent extra salesmen for the
opening. None need go away unserved. Mail
orders receive prompt attention. 40,000 volumes
to select from in all classes of literature.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending September 5, 1885 Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

LADIES' LIST. A-Jennie M Austin, 2, Jennie Andrews, Mrs Robt Alston, Mrs Lena Anthony, Mrs Kittle Auderson.

B-Mrs Mamie Baker, Susan Barnes, E F Bowie,
C L Bernett, Mrs E Barnett, Emma E Belleran,
Aunt Net Beck, Mary Britton, Susan Boyd, Lucy
Brown, Susan A Brown.
C-Mrs L E Chastain, Jane Covin, Margaret
Chandler, Mary Cook, Puss Curry, Media Chur-

chill.

D-Resa W Davis, Daisy Earling, Nettle Derrat, Ella F Dyeus.

E-Mrs M G Emery.

F-Hannah Foster, Mrs M Fishel, Laura Fissell, Mrs E. J Fleming.

G-Laura Glovera, Katie L Gilbert, Rushin Glise, Robert Greenby, Mrs John Green.

H-Mrs Haney, Mattie Hardin, Emily Hamilton, B T Hendricks, S O H Henderson, Anna Hodgs, Rmma-Harris, Zella Harris, Caroline Hunter, Elia Hunter.

Hunter.

J-Ella Jackson, Pendia Jackson Wm Jesup,
Anna E Johnson, Louisa Johnson, Mrs D E Jones,
Addie Jones, Florence Jones,
K-Ethel Kent, Rosa King.
L-Henrietta Leeks, Emma P Lives, Rosa Lindsey, Clara Ledbetter, Mary T Love, John Lyons,
Ellen Lynn.

L—Henrietta Leeks, Emma P'Lives, Rosa Lindsey, Clara Ledbetter, Mary T Love, John Lyons, Elien Lynn.

M—Mrs J B Melerary, Alien McCord, Mana Miller, Errie Marrell, Bersie Martin, Mary Martin, Bettle Marshall, Harry Maynard, Mrs R Munery.

N—Margaret Nell.

O—Margaret Oilver.

P—Carrie Powell, Fannie Peak, Laura Parks.

R—Ellen Rankin, Lizzle Ragan, Mrs Solon Robinson, Annie Rogers, Mary J Ryals.

S—Mrs A F Sharp, Florence Shackelford, Mary A Samples, Mrs E M Shackelford, Mrs E Seeley, Mrs A E Stewart, Sallie J Schneider, Jossphone Seyderth, Ica Simms, Nora Shields, Emma Strickland, Fannie Smith, Mrs Smith, Annie F Smith, Lama Smith, Mrs J Smith.

T—Fannie Tate, Annie Tanner, Mrs A E Trimble, Belle Thomas, Ruth Thornton, Mrs Tobey. V—Candis Vinson.

W—Minnie Williams, F T Wynne, Mary White, L Whitfield, Bettie White, Jane Winn, Harriet White. Ella B Wright, Charlotte Wilson, Sallie Windows, Jossphine Washington, Mary Walker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—D H Acree, A Arrell, A Aben, M Ausell, Anderson & Co. R L Ablen.

A-D H Acree, A Arrell, A Aben, M Ausell, Anderson & Co, R L Allen, Lovegross Atchison, L E Alford, Henry Aulding.

E-Chas H Brown, Dock Brown, W H Brown, J C Earron, 2, R W Buck, S A Brooks, J A Blount, S W Blockworth, P S Boyd, B Bobo, L Billop, Frd Bell, & Co, John Brennan, C P Baugh, H Blanchard, R B Bailey, D B Barnes, W H Bailard, R A Bacon

R A Bacon Re, I B Bailey, D B Barnes, W H Ballard, R A Bacon C—M A Clarke, J R Covin, J P Cox, Wm Clark, Jos Coyd, J H Collay, H Cohen, G H Cotter, Thos Clifton, Lon Clipper, J T Cheatam, T Camp, Thos Chamberlin, T S Chalker, 2, W H Cal, colored, Dr. J Calhoun, Wm Cruse.

D—L B Dukes, Henry E Duffle, Jas Duncan, Geo P Duck, 2 W E Dozier, G B Douglas, Mr Dossy, H E S Dixon, J W H Dean, J P DeLane, Mr W J S Davison, Rhoda Davis, W C Dawson.

E—R W Evins, J W Englett, R W Evins, J H Elder, W S Eldridge.

E-R W Evins, J W Englett, R W Evins, J H Elder, W S Eldridge.

F-Jimmey Franklin, W T Franklin, Chas Faankel, J K Fleming, F D Furguson, A H French, Elbett Freeman, H W Fitch, D P Furguson.

G-Sam Goldsmith, A L Groover, Geo B Glover, E Glover, John Gordon, Jas A Guard, H C Green, L C Geter, M D Green, Jos Green, A S Green, Jas A Groek, P C Green, Chas H Greone, J H Garan, Benj Galbuth, R A Glass.

H-Jno Harris, J W Hutchins, Will Hubbard, W F Holleyman, Patrick Hanlihan, Spain Harwood, David Hoyle, P R Holt, I Hill, R W Hinton, W E Hinderman, R W Hinton, M A Hirsh, F H M Henderson, Simon Hine, M A Heury, J T Hanneil, J A Hardman, J M Harrington, W H Harrison, Michael Harr.

J-T W Jones, Cirus J Jones, B J Jones, T M Jones, Sam Jones, A Johnson, Fleming Jordan, B J Johnson, T Johnson, C W Johnson, J F Jones, J C Jackson, J H Jackson, Samuel James, A M Jamesson.

K-Klevner, N S Kennedy, Augustus Kettener, Daniel Kellen, P H King, L-Smith Lyndon, M V Looney, 2, Arthur Lott, Lowiey & Co, B Lighhon, R F Ligon, L F Livingston, Arthur Lee, E J Levering, Mr Landaul.

M-W C McCall, Wm McGulyer, J A M Calee, R H McCrosby, S H McCaudey, T M MeNulton, W H McCrory, John Moose, W C Mount, W H Moores, Geo W Morgan, E D L Mobley, Jno L Milam, C B Miller, C A Metcalf, Frank Marion. J M Massey, Murdock Mallay, Oary Mauphin, C C Mason, Mosts Merris.

Müller, C. A. Metcalf, Frank Marion. J. M. Massey, Murdock Mailay, Oary Mauphin, C. C. Mason, Moses Morris.

N.—Noble & Co, Chas Nobrel,
O.—T. H. O'Donnell, J. F. O'Connor, B. T. Owens.
P.—Chas Peeg, F. M. Portar, H. D. Paillips, Paul Perkers, J. F. Paterson, W. F. Park, Arnold Patrick, Capi Faul, J. D. Parson.

R.—F. C. Rosser, J. F. Robinson, O. H. Rogers, W. T. Robertson, R. Roach, S. G. Rilley, W. P. Richardson, J. M. Richards, J. M. Ringburay, Ed. Revels Ed. Revels, J. W. Rychman, J. H. Rucker.

S.—G. L. Smith, H. M. Smith, D. B. Smith, J. F. Smith, Meadow Smith, J. W. Smith, J. F. Smith, Meadow S. Sterns, G. Seymour, J. Schaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, Wm. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, M. S. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, M. S. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthur Share, M. S. Stanton, H. S. Shaffing & Bro, Arthu

Drummer, Jordan & Stewart, Hill & Jackson, Stewart Sewing Machine Co, The Herald, Schiffing & Bro, Harris & Shearan, University Methodist Mission, Meth Protestant Church. Photo Stock House, Smith Son, Barns, Jones & Co, Dan'l Miller & Co, Christian Register, Miles & Shields, Gate City Roller Rink, Baldwin & Co, Sec Fair Assn, Ladies' Mem Assn, Blue, the Painter, Domestic & Industran Missn Board.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER. Carrie Powell, Miss C Harrison, S A Williams, a Landum, C H Allen, Jr, M Case, T D Bowd, Scientific Assn, I L Boswerth, Laughlin & uer. J B Evrett, Jesse Thompson & Co. To insure safe and prompt delivery, have your ters addressed to street and numbers.

M. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.

A. P. WOODWARD, Asst. Postmaster.

"Can't be Beat."

This comes from one whose case is one among thousands. Mr. A. R. Jennings, of Rerhamsville, Va., had suffered from dyspepsis, but cheerfully writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters can't be beat in coming up to all that is claimed for it." Ask any respectable druggist for Brown's Iron Bitters, at a dollar a bottle.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the gross and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-tons, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will ness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF UHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a solf-ad-dramed envelope to the REV. JOSEFE T, INNAY, Station D, New York City.

CARPETS. SHOES CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON OF CO.

Attend our Great Clearing Out Sale!

We have on hand about \$100,000.00 worth of the Most Exquisite Imported and Domestic Goods and in order to open our New Store with New Goods we will, after this date and until we move offer our whole treet contains and Domestic Goods and in order to open our New Store with New Goods DRY GOODS.

REGARDLESS OF COST OF PRODUCTION
And all at Prices to Close at Once, if possible. We are going to make's clean sweep, REMEMBER, we have no Shoddles and that every article is grantent.

Price Not The Object Now!

Entrance on Hunter Street, and will be until our New Store is finished, we CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON of CO. CARPETS. SHOES DRY GOODS.

J. W. ENGLISH, A. B. STEELE, R. S. EUST, Pres'd't. Vice Pres'd't. Sec'y. CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO. EMANUFACTURERS OF

BRICK.

OFFICE 331-2 BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA. We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.
Plain Oil Pressed and Molded Brick a specialty.
Samples and prices furnished on application.
july31—d&wkly



Drs. BETTS & BETTS.

Medical and Surgical Dispensary. 831/4 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. 83% WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is
the oldest, most successful, best known specialist
in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive
practice in England, France and America, and has
secured a world wide reputation in the treatment
and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases,
embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the
System.)

9. Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

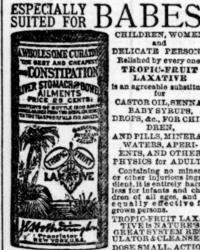
NER VOUS Debility, Spermatorrhosa, NER VOUS Seminal losses, night Emissions, lossos of vital power, Siceplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, confusion of ideas, Bine before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, swersion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, duil, listicss, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—sp. Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Discases, Syphilistics in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrotnia, Erysipelas, Faver Sores, Biotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

IIRINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, week back, burn. URINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhos, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safety cured, Charges reasonable.

Drs. B! & B. Address those who have IRS. D. W. D. impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Farties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to health. Enclose stamps.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D., dawly 83½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Gs.



CHILDREN, WOMEN DELICATE PERSONS Relished by every one. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE ts an agreeable substitute CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BABY SYRUPS, DROPS, &c., FOR CHIL-DREN,

AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERI-ENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS for ADULTS. fren of all ages, and is qually effective for rown persons. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXA-TIVE IS NATURE'S GREAT SYSTEM REG-ULATOR & CLEANSER,

PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING. FORMULA GIVEN ON APPLICATION. For Constination, Bile, Hemorrholds, Cerebral Con-cestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indiaposition, cose of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigention, Sallow or Bad Jampiazion, Coated Toneue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Dia cestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of A pretite, Dizaness, Indisposition, Loss of A pretite, Dizaness, Indisposition and Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach & Bowel slimentagenerally, it is unequaled. Absolutely safe for delicate and surving women. Taken eagerly by infants and children. Sa AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic-Fruit Laxative. Price B cta.; 5 bottles, express paid, 81. Lozenge form, 25 and 35 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Suld by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.



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A. P. TRIPOD

Painters' Supplies,

Window Glass, Lubricating Oils, Etc. 13 BROAD ST.

HIRSCH

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VOL. XVIII.

CLEVELAND AT HOME.

HE HAS NOT HAD A SPELL OF

The Choisea Report From Marselles- A Distressing gtate of Affairs-The Bank of Raieth-A Cabinet Meeting Called - Depart-ment News-Other News Notes.

Washington, September 7. — President Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel Lamont, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The president's carriago was in waiting at the depct, and the two gentlemen were immedistely driven to the white house where, after breakfasting, they settled down at once to work. The president, who is well tanned by he sun and who appears much improved by ais trip, says that he has had an excellent time, and has enjoyed perfect health. He has not been ill asingle day since he left, and is at a loss to understand how the report of his serious illness originated. Secretary Thitney is expected to arrive here about the

niddle of the week. CABINET MEETING CALLED The regular semi-wockly cabinet meetings be resumed on Thursday next. meeting will be held tomorrow. members who are absent fro the city have not, however, been summoned to attend as there is no business to be considto attend as there is no business to be considered requiring their presence. It is expected that all the cabinet officers will have returned to Washington by the 20th instant. It is stated at the white house that the president proposes to dispose of the pending questions before seriously considering matters to be brought to the notice of congress in his annual message. The acting comptroller of the currency today authorized the national bank of Raleigh, N.C., to begin business with a capital of \$125,600.

Consul Mason, at Marseilles, has sent to the state department a further report, dated August 27, on the cholera epidemic. He says:
Accepting these statistics as now published, they are undoubtedly quite below the truth. The deaths from Asiatic cholera in Marseilles since the 20th instant, inclusive, have dumbered by the day as follows: 64, 69, 46, 46, 18, 39, 27. Total deaths from a leauses during the same days, 102, 113, 92, 76, 88, 70, 63. This, considering that the normal death rate of Marseilles is less than thirty per day, is a frightful record, and shows that typhoid idvers are raveging this recking city with a vehemence servely less deadly than that of cholera itself.

Mr. Mason says that the departures from are rawaging this recking city with a vehemence assreely less deadly than that of cholera itself.

Mr. Mason says that the departures from the city number about two thousand per day, but there has been up panic like that of 1884, the public mind having been gradually prepared for the developments which, for a time, were suppressed by the city government and the press. With the exception of perhaps four or five comparatively new and handsome atreets, the pestilence has this year invaded every part of the municipality and its suburbs. The cholera has diminished probably in some of the streets and quarters where it first appeared a month ago, and this with the slowly increasing but still small percentage of cases that recover are only the present indications that the postilence has tpent its most melignant force. The newest peculiarity of the cholera, both at Marreilles and Toulon, Mr. Mason says, is a tendency to a complication at an early stage with typhoid fever, a combination from which they printents are ever resound.

Thomas Hughes, postmaster at Alberquerque, N. M., and Assistant Postmastar Clark have been arrested, a shortage of \$1,200 having been discovered in the accounts of the office.

THE CHINESE MASSACER.

Chin Chi Youns, secretary of the Chinese

THE CHINESE MASSACES.

Chin Chi Youns, recretary of the Chinese legation, speaking for the Chinese minister, raid to an associated press reporter tonight, that rothing would be done by the representative of the Chinese government here in the matter of the recent massacre of the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming territory, until the report of the occurrence had been received from the Chinese consul at San Francisco. When such report was received, he said, the When such report was received, question of bringing the the attention of this would be considered. Thus the attention of this government would be considered. Thus far there had been no correspondence upon the subject between the minister and the consul at San Prancisco. The return of the minister to Washington, he added, was not because of this trouble. but simply because his vacation was

FURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS. Fourth class postmasters appointed today were. In North Carolina—A. H. Perry, Jarvis; Charles, Emith. Glen. Alpine Spring; E. M. Young, Mo-densyills. densylle. In South Carolina—Samuel J. Bomen, Mauni In Georgia—R. C. McGough, Forsyth; James

In Georgia-R. C. McGough, Forsyth; James et is zaway, Snapfinger.
In Alabama-Wrs Arabella C. Nisbet, Oswichie In Mississippi-David C. Flew, Byhalia; H. Wsatkley, Red Banks.
In Virginia Henry L. Moore, Rowenta; Roge C. Atkinson, Borthwick; George W. Barner Jeoodwinville; E. B. Waithall, Waithall's Store (csiah B. Brown, Vienna, (made to correct error, Branch, C. Branch, C.

Tennessee-S.C. Tree, Laurel Hill; J. T.
Likins, Mosay Creek; J. M. Porter, Mount Eagle.
The president has recognized Chas. J. Colceck, jr, as vice consul of Sweden and Nor-A LUNA

Senator in the Lunatic A Wisce

CHICAGO, 1 ber 7.—The Inter Ocean's Oakkosh, Wisco in, special says State Sonator Cottrell with there today by his recently the same of the county court of a the senator in the insane saylum hears as an inebriate. The superintendent, Dr. Wigginson, declined to admit Cottrell, ruling that the senator had been committed not as a lunstic, but as an inebriate, and therefore could not properly be made an immate of the asylum. Cottrell ho was one of the revisors of the statutes hissed this point to Dr. Wiggenton, and after a claborate argument carried the issue. His guardian Wasson finally came to terms, and it was arranged that the senato abould remain voluntarily for some time by ling, until the matter could be decided by the state beard of supervision.

Death of DeWitt Clinton's Son. ALBANY, N. Y, September 7.—Vica Chancel lor George W. Clinton left his residence about 2 o'clock this afternoon, to visit a rural ceme tery, where he had been in the habit of pursuing his famorite study of botany, and two hour later his dead body was found lying in the middle of the drive way. Mr. Clinton was born in New York city in 1807. He was a so of DeWitt Clinton.

A Proposed Forestry Conference. DEFUNIAN SPRINGS, Fla., September 7.GOVERNOR Perry today met the managers
the Florida Chatauqua assaciation at th
place. Arrangements have been made by th
association for a southern forestry congres
which is to assemble here in December. It
expected that the governors of all the southern states will participate in the congress.

The Successful Candidates. Annapolis, Md., September 7.—At toda samination for naval cadetships, the follog candidates were successful; George irk, Virginia; Marcus Stokes, and Elianderkor, South Carolina.

Prohibition Wins a Victory thros, Texas, September 7.—A spa-workdale says: In the local option of is its (Milam) county today, the pro-std revalled by a majority of 86,